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SPEECH OF MR. CLINGMAN,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 16th, 1860.

[*Concluded.*]

In my judgement there are two modes in which it can and ought to be met. The first is under the Constitution; the second may be outside of it.

If abolitionism be a popular delusion, can it not be dispelled by proper efforts? Truth can overcome error; but to enable it to do so it must be properly presented to the human mind. As the anti-slavery party have acquired their present ascendancy by vigorous and widely extended efforts, if they are to be overthrown, it is only by decided and persevering exertions on the other side. There are, in my opinion, sufficient conservative elements in the free States for this purpose, if they can only be properly arrayed in opposition. It is necessary that the discussion should be widely extended, and also directed to the merits of the question involved. The constitutional argument is sufficient for the intelligent and honest; but if it be said, for example merely, that slavery as existing in the southern States is a great wrong and a great evil, yet that under the Constitution the people of the North have no right to interfere with it, the party so defending will in the end lose ground; because masses of men when excited by real or imaginary wrongs will in time break over mere legal restraints which they regard as unjust and criminal. They hold that "where there is a will, there is a way," and will find some mode of action. But in this case the real issue is, whether or not the negro is the equal of the white man physically, intellectually, and morally? Though usually evaded in the discussion, this is the real question which lies at the foundation of the controversy. If the people of the Northern States should regard the negro as being the equal of the white man, then they will continue to feel a sympathy for him in slavery, and can be excited to efforts for his liberation. If, on the contrary, he be different in material respects from the white man, and also inferior, then his case must be decided on its own merits and not from any supposed analogy to that of the white man. It is not, as the Abolitionists in their silliness assert, a mere question of color or prejudice against a black skin. If the negro were in fact in all other respects like the white man, his blackness would have been of no more consequence than the difference between black and red hair or light and dark eyes. The feeling against him grows out of the fact that he is in all respects different from the white man and inferior. When I put the question to any one that I may meet here, the chances are that he will at once agree with me, in private conversation, and admit, in the language used some time ago by the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Trumbull,] that Omnipotence has made a difference between the white man and the negro; and yet it is this very opposite view in favor of negro equality which gives its main force and vitality to the anti-slavery movement. When, sir, some twelve years ago I, in discussion, threw out suggestions about the difference of races, I was denounced as one who attributed injustice to God Almighty in alleging that He had made the negroes inferior. Will any Senator on the other side of this chamber tell me why it is that Providence brings half the children that are born in New England into the world with constitutions so feeble that they cannot live until they are twenty-one years of age? Or will they, upon their views of His justice, explain why it is that in the same family one brother is provided with a good constrtution and a strong intellect, while a second has from his birth the seeds of debility and incurable disease, and a third is mentally imbecile or perhaps idiotic? Would the injustice to the feeble be greater if they were black men?—Are we to refuse to believe the facts which nature constantly presents to us, because they do not harmonize with our ideas of the justice of the Creator? The Bible itself does not explain to us why it is that, while ten talents are given to one man, to another but a single talent is given. For the inequality of the negro, Providence is responsible, as he is for the entire creation which surrounds us. When human laws are in accordance with the system of nature, they are wise; but if in opposition to it, they are productive only of mischief.—The question is significantly asked in the Scripture, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?" The ancients expressed their opinions on this subject in the fable which represented a black man as having been killed in an effort to wash him white.

There is no middle ground which can be maintained on this question. If the negro be your equal, why do you exclude him from your parlors? If he be unequal, your whole argument has in fact lost its foundation and falls. If it once be admitted that the negro is inferior, then the entire edifice of Abolitionism falls to the ground, because it is intimately interwoven with, and owes its vitality to the opposite belief. When pressed boldly on this issue, the Abolitionists of late are trying to evade it. It is a singular and striking fact, that when this issue has been made in the free States directly, and discussed before the people, they have decided the point against the negro. Such was the case in Connecticut and New York on the question of suffrage, and also in the States of Illinois and Indiana on the proposition to exclude free negroes from those States. In the contest, too, in Illinois, in the year 1858, which resulted in the triumph of the distinguished Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas,] this was the leading issue. Had that Senator contented himself with simply saying that slavery was an evil which his constituents had no constitutional right to interfere with, I do not believe he would have been successful. But he understood the question, went at once into the merits of it, and carried the war into the enemy's ranks. And his opponent early in the contest began to cower and shrink from his blows, and tried in vain to evade the issue. The American people understood the negro, and where a direct appeal is made to them they truly respond. Though the story of Dean Swift, in which, in a certain country, he represents the horse as being greatly superior to the man, is an ingenius one, yet it misleads nobody amongst us, because horses are so common that their qualities are understood. So the romances of the Abolitionists, in which they represent the negro as being equal and even superior to the white man, deceive no one familiar with the negro. In southern Ohio, for example, where free negroes are quite common, there is little or no abolitionism; while in the northern part, in which the negro is seldom seen, anti-slavery carries everything before it. European writers know little or nothing of the negro, and hence our professors, preachers, and other mere book-men of the North, are easily led astray by European and American Abolitionists; but the people of the country, who are accustomed to look at facts, are not so readily imposed on.—A thorough investigation of the subject shows the negro to be inferior, and hence the principles which apply to white men cannot be extended to him. No farmer assumes that what is advantageous to the hog, for example, is necessarily so to the sheep. To determine, therefore, what is to be done with the negro, you must study the negro himself. Remember, I do not undertake to decide how or when the negro race became different from the white. They may, as many men of science contend, have been created of different species, or they may have been rendered different since their creation, by an act of Providence. Some plausibly say, that inasmuch as we learn from the Scripture that a certain race were condemned to be slaves through all time, the negro best fulfils this description, and hence take him as a representative of that class. Without attempting to decide who is right as to theory, I think it clear that the difference between the white race and the negro is as great as that between certain different species of animals of the same genus, that approximate each other in their structure and habits. But it is said, Do you deny the manhood of the negro? No more than I should deny the *monkeyhood* of an ape if I should say he is not a baboon, or the *duckship* of a mallard if I deny that he is a canvass-back duck.

Instead of indulging in vague generalities about human liberty and the rights of man, examine the nature and condition of the negro himself. Four thousand years ago, in the climate best suited to his constitution, he was a savage and a slave. In his own country he stands in the same category with ivory, dates, and other tropical productions. If transferred, as merchandize, to a foreigner, he is usually benefitted by escaping from a master who will eat him in times of scarcity to one who treats him with more lenity and often with kindness. Egypt was the seat of the earliest civilization known to man, and the Egyptians held the negro as a slave, but were not able to civilize his race; though subsequently, in contact with the Carthagenians, Romans, and Saracens, he still remained a savage and a slave.

In the West Indies, and in other portions of America where they form independent communities, notwithstanding the advantages they had from the teachings of white men, and their great powers of imitation, they seem to be returning to their original savage state. When we turn to the free negroes of the United States, what shall I say of them? Why northern as well as southern men, and even Canadians, characterize them as the most worthless of the human race. Formerly the Abolitionists ascribed their degradation to the want of political and social privileges. But during the middle ages, in Europe, the Jews were not only without political privileges, but were, as a class, odious and severely persecuted, yet they were, nevertheless, intelligent, energetic, and wealthy. In point of fact, in some portions of the northern States, the negro has been made a pet of, and but for his native inferiority, must have thriven and even become distinguished. On the other hand, it is an indisputable fact that the four million negroes who are held in slavery in the South, when their condition is considered with reference to their physical well-being and comfort, their productiveness as laborers, their intelligence, morality, and religion, stand superior to any other portion of their race. While the free negroes in the North, with fresh accessions from abroad, diminish in numbers, the slaves of the South increase as rapidly as the white race, and, upon the whole, perhaps, add as much to the wealth of the country in which they are located as any equal number of laborers in the world.

What the abolitionists have to do is to find or, create a negro community which is superior to that of the slaves of the South. When they shall have done this, they will have laid some grounds for their appeals in behalf of emancipation. Hitherto they have enlisted their sympathies and feelings of the North by falsely assuming that the negro and white man have in all respects the same nature. Let the the inequality which the Creator has made be recognized, and their system falls to the ground.

But the abolitionists sometimes say that, even if it be true that the negro is inferior, for that reason, namely, on account of his weakness, he ought not to be enslaved.—Does this reasoning apply to children?—The average of human life is less than forty years, and how can you justify depriving human beings of liberty for more than half that time? If children were the equals of adults it would be wrong to control them. It is simply because they are inferior that we justify their subjection to the will of others. Upon these principles the negro, being, as compared with the white man, always a child, is benefitted by the control to which he is subjected.

When pressed on these points by an array of facts, the abolitionists fall back on the opinions of Mr. Jefferson and others of the last century. But since their day the sciences have made a prodigious advance, and in all that relates to the peculiarities and distinctions that exist between the different races of men, there has been the greatest progress of any. In fact, it is a science which has almost grown up in our day, and it has made such strides as to have taken possession of the intellect of America. Already there are hundreds who have adopted the doctrine to one who believed it ten years ago. It is only necessary for the true men to take it up boldly, and press it home, and the abolitionists can be routed throughout the North.

The shrewder anti-slavery men, however, seeing that they cannot make longer a successful fight for the negro, affirm that their objection to slavery is not on his account, but for the sake of the white men, and that they and the South are injured by the institution, and that our people are for that reason wanting in enterprise and industry. To that argument I have this to say in reply. Where, Mr. President, in all history was it known that one nation was so strongly under the influence of benevolence, as to cause it to make war upon another merely to compel the nation attacked to become more enterprising and prosperous? Who has invaded Spain or Turkey to compel the Spaniards or Turks to become more industrious and thrifty? Will any one gravely pretend that this torrent of fanaticism in the North has no other origin except a desire to compel the people of the South to be more industrious, and to take better care of their own interest, and be more attentive to their own business? The idea is preposterous. I have no doubt but that misrepresentations on these points have contributed to strengthen the anti-slavery party. But, sir, is there any difficulty in making a complete defense on this point? With no wish, Mr. President, to wound the sensibilities of any one, or to claim superiority for my section, let us, nevertheless, look at some of the principal facts. One of the best tests of the prosperity of a country and its healthy condition is the progress of its population. Compare the population of the fifteen slaveholding States with that of all the free States as shown by the census of 1840 and 1850, the last decade ascertained. If we deduct from both sections the foreign emigrant population, which is an accidental increment, it will be found that the slaveholding States have increased much faster in population than the free States.

Again, sir, a fair estimate of the wealth of the two sections will show that the citizens of the Southern States are as rich per head, I think in fact richer than those of the free States. It was also shown by Mr Branch, a colleague of mine, some two years ago, that of the old Atlantic States the slaveholding had more miles of railroad in proportion to their white population than the free States. There are other evidences of our material wealth, to which I will presently advert. On the score of morals, it may be said that we have fewer criminals and paupers, and, proportionally, church accommodations for a larger number of members.

It is said, however, that any one who merely looks at the two sections will see the inferiority of the southern system. But you must remember that our population is extended over a territory of nine hundred thousand miles in extent, while many of the northern States have a dense population. It is the tendency of an agricultural people, with an unlimited area, to extend itself rapidly at first, while commerce and manufactures concentrate population. Tried by this standard, any one of a dozen monarchies which I passed through, during the past summer, has the advantage of any portion of the Union. Even in Italy, oppressed as it has been for ages, in its agricultural landscape can bring to shame the best cultivated State of New England. According to the logic of the Abolitionists, these States ought to be placed under the dominion of the House of Austria or the Pope of Rome. The entire State of Massachusetts is not larger than one of the congressional districts of North Carolina. Where a million of people are brought within a small area, the eye of an observer rests on many habitations and fields. In time, the whole Union, if filled with people, may be superior to the best cultivated parts of Europe; but even now, the inhabitants of sparsely-settled districts have as much wealth and comfort, all things being considered, as those who live in crowded communities. At no period of our history have the southern States been more prosperous than at present, and even during the commercial pressure of 1857, which has so seriously affected the northern States.

I do not, however, propose, Mr. President, to enter into a general argument on these topics, but to maintain that the conservative men of the North have within their reach facts enough to establish two propositions. The first is, that the negro, in the condition of slavery, is not a proper object for sympathy, and is, in fact, benefitted by his subjection. The second one is, that the white race are not injured by the institution; that the southern States constitute, in the aggregate, a prosperous community, and ought not to be the subject of denunciation at the North. Should this be made to appear, then, whatever of real feeling exists against us will be diminished, and, in that event, we may expect that persons who, like the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] patronize abolition from such motives as induce a jocky on a race-course to back the horse that he thinks likely to win—all such persons, I say, will find it expedient to abandon anti-slavery agitation as a trade. To effect such results, however, the friends of the Constitution in the North must make up their minds to undergo the labor of a thorough canvass of their region against the anti-slavery men, and by proper publications refute their misrepresentations.

The Abolitionists disclaim constantly against the *slave power*. Why, sir, it is sixteen years since there was any attempt by the Democratic party to nominate a citizen of the slaveholding States for the office of President; and for the last ten years, in the conventions of all parties, the contest has been solely among the northern men. In fact, during that period no electoral vote has been given in a slaveholding State, for the office of President, to any southern man. Our only object has been to select among northern gentlemen one who was not our *enemy*. The men chosen have been assailed by our opponents, not because they were neglectful of any northern interests, but simply because they were willing to do us equal justice with the other section, and refused to exercise the powers of the common Government against us.

It has been urged that the southern States should, by retaliatory legislation, prohibit the sale within their limits of the productions of those of the northern States that have failed to do us justice. As the Constitution of the United States has been interpreted, both by the Federal and State courts, there is ample power to effect this by imposing a tax on articles after they have been imported and the packages broken; in other words, on retailers. Two objects are expected to be effected by this system. In the first place, to make it the interest of the northern States to counteract the efforts of the Abolitionists; and secondly, to prepare the southern States for a separation, if they should find it necessary to take such a step.

I have often thought, Mr. President, that it was unfortunate that the framers of the Constitution made no provision for the expulsion of a State. If the Union be a place of misery, then, to punish refractory members, they should undoubtedly be kept in it, as criminals are detained in penitentiaries. But if, on the other hand, it be a beneficial and desirable thing to remain in the Union, then bad members ought to be excluded from it. No State, in my judgment, has a right to enjoy the advantages of the Union, and yet refuse to submit to the obligations it imposes. Such laws of Congress as are held by the courts to be constitutional, ought to be obeyed by all the States that share the advantages of the Union. If, for example, when a dozen years ago the State of Massachussetts passed laws to nullify the act for the recovery of fugitives, if she had been expelled from the Union, two striking effects would have been produced. In the first place, the conscience of the inhabitants of that State would have been freed from all responsibility for the sin and turpitude of slavery; and, secondly, their goods, when brought into the United States, would have been taxed as those of other foreigners are. The impression which such a measure would have made on their minds and those of the country generally, might possibly then have arrested the anti-slavery movement when it was comparatively feeble. In the present condition of things, such a course would not be practicable, perhaps.

If, however, Mr. President, this hostile movement of the anti-slavery party cannot be arrested under the Constitution, let us consider the second remedy, namely a temporary or permanent separation of the southern from the northern States.

Senators on the other side of the Chamber do not think this will occur. When Giddings and others proclaim that "the South cannot be kicked out of the Union," such a declaration is received by the anti-slavery party of the country with evident satisfaction, and generally with applause. You Senators, and your supporters do not believe there is danger in any event, because prominent slaveholders and men of wealth occassionally tell you they are conservative, and that the southern people will submit to any treatment you may think fit to impose. But you should remember that these persons are not always the readiest to volunteer to defend the country in time of war, and that many of them dread civil commotions. During our Revolution there were wealty tories in every one of the colonies; and at the time General Washington evaculated the city of New York, he was urged by one of his subordinate officers, a northern man, to burn the city, for the reason that two thirds of the property to be destroyed, belonged to tories.

You do not believe, also, because you say that if the South were in earnest, it would be more united, and would not send up, as she does from certain districts, members of Congress who assist you in party movements, and in answer to your threats proclaim their love of the Union.

You should understand, however, that the constituencies of such members are merely misled as to the purposes, principles, and power of your party by those newspapers on which they rely for information. Let them have proper knowledge as to the condition of the country where your influence prevails, and they will manifest the same feeling that the rest of the South does. Gradually a knowledge of your movements and objects is spreading over the southern States. Two occurrences have materially contributed to unmask your objects and disclose the dangers which threaten. The first was the vote which Mr. Filmore received in 1856. When it was seen that a man like him, of avowed anti-slavery opinions, merely because he showed his willingness to enforce the fugitive slave law, and declared his purpose to give to the South the benefits of the Constitution, was beaten largely in every free State, by a mere adventurer like Fremont, a great impression was made on the conservative men of the South. They began to realize the state of feeling in the North, and more disunionists were made by that occurrence than perhaps any one which preceded it.

The second incident which caused even a much stronger impression on the minds of the southern people, was the manner in which the acts of John Brown were received in the North. Instead of the indignation and abhorrence which the atrociousness of his crimes ought naturally to have excited, there were manifestations of admiration and sympathy. Large meetings were held to express these feelings, sermons and prayers were made in his behalf, church bells tolled and cannon fired, and more significant than all these, were the declarations of almost the entire Republican press, that his punishment would strengthen the anti-slavery cause. Yet Senators tell us that these things were done because of the courage Brown exhibited. But our people think you are mistaken. Though the more thief may be and usually is a coward, yet it is well known that men who engage in robbery or piracy as a profession generally possess courage. Criminals have been executed frequently in New England who, both in the commission of their crimes, and in their death, manifested as much courage as John Brown, and yet none of them called forth such feelings of sympathy. At a meeting in Boston, where thousands were assembled, when Emerson, a literary man of eminence, proclaimed that Brown had made "the gallows as glorious as the cross," he was rapturously applauded. At the large meeting at Natick, where the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson] was a spectator, the principal orator, Wright, declared that the people of the North look upon "Jesus Christ as a *dead failure*," and hereafter we are to rely on "John Brown, and him hanged."

In the southern States, where old-fashioned Christian notions still prevail, it would be thought right to beat such blasphemers even out of a church, if they had congregated there. We are told now that they were not interrupted because the people of Massachusetts are *law abiding*, and in favor of the *liberty of speech*. But our constituents do not believe one word of this, because they know that, of all the people in the Union, the inhabitants of Massachusetts are the most excitable and the most intolerant and overbearing. They know that men who dare to oppose the anti-slavery party there are persecuted with intense hatred; that mobs can be gotten up on the smallest occasions, and that ten thousand men can be assembled on the shortest notice to rescue a runaway negro from the custody of a United States marshal.

Our people know that these things could not have occurred unless there had been an intense feeling of hostility to the South, and, therefore, strong sympathy with our assailants. Is not this the reason why your leading editors have declared that the punishment of John Brown will strengthen the anti slavery cause? Such is the construction the people of the South put on this whole matter, and hence the demonstrations you witness among them.

But you hold that the South is unable and unwilling to resist you; and the Senator from New York [Mr. Seward] has declared, in substance, that the Union is never to be dissolved. He also told the Senate that the contest between the free and slaveholding States had ended by the former winning the victory. He and the rest of you expect us in future to submit quietly to what you may see fit to order. Had the British parliament believed that the colonies would resist their tax bills our Revolution would not have occurred; but Lord North and others declared that the clamor in America came from a few seditious agitators, and that the great body of the people were so loyal to the Government that they were ready to submit to the action of the Parliament. They affirmed that there was no danger of resistance; and least of all, of their thinking of dissolving the union with the mother country. Our ancestors wisely determined that the cannon of Great Britain were less dangerous than her acts of Parliament.

Let us look at this matter for a few moments calmly. At this time the population of the South is nearly thirteen million, of which more than eight million are free persons and four million slaves. At the beginning of our Revolution the population of the colonies, both free and slave, was less than three million. The slaveholding States are then far more than four times as strong as were the colonies when they dissolved the union with Great Britain.

It is likely that after having been independent for eighty years, our people are less attached to their rights? But many of your abolitionists say that slaveholding has enfeebled our people, and rendered them so spiritless that they are neither willing nor able to make defense. Edmund Burke thought differently, and said that of all men slaveholders were the most tenacious of their rights, and defended their liberties with the highest and haughtiest spirit. I do not refer to the war of the Revolution, when all the States were slaveholding, but in the last war with Great Britain the southern States sent out more men than the northern, and it has never yet, as far as I have heard, been pretended that Harrison and Johnson, Scott and Forsyth, were not as brave as those who went from the free States to the Canda line, or that Jackson and the men under him in the Southwest, did not exhibit a proper courage. To the war with Mexico, though much the less populous section, the South sent nearly twice as many men as the North. A leading black Republican editor says that one regiment from New York would be able to conquer all the Southern States. A regiment from the State of New York certainly conducted itself well during the Mexican war; but it has not, I think, been affirmed that it behaved better than the regiments from the slaveholding States. If you, therefore, think that one of your regiments is able to subdue the South, our people will probably differ with you in opinion. You say that fear of the slaves will prevent any resistance to you. As a sudden movement of a few negroes, stimulated by abolition emissaries, might destroy a family or two, there is undoubtedly apprehension felt. Fifty persons, however, are killed in this country by vicious and unmanageble horses, to one who suffers from the act of a rebellious negro.—There is, in fact, about as much reason to apprehend a general insurrection of the horses as of the slaves of the South when left to themselves. When, during the war of 1812, the British armies were in the slaveholding territory, though they induced a numbbr of slaves to join them, they found no advantage to result from it, and their Government paid for all carried off, at the close of the war. Though the Spartans and Romans were the greatest slaveholders in the world, and though, too, they held in the most rigid servitude men of their own color and race, and therefore liable to rebel in great force, yet they were strong enough to overthrow all their enemies. In our opinion, the slaves are a positive element of strength, because they add to the production of the country, while the white race can furnish soldiers enough. Every man, too, among us, is accustomed to ride and carry weapons from his childhood.

There are, however, other important elements to be taken into the account. During the last fiscal year the exports of the United States, exclusive of specie, were $278,000,000. Of this amount, the free States furnished, exclusively, $5,281,000, the slave states $188,693,000, and the two sections jointly, also $84,417,000.—Of this latter sum of $84,000,000, the slave States probably furnished one-third, but certainly one-fourth. A fourth added to the amount exclusively furnished by them, makes a total of $210,000,000 as the value of their exports to foreign countries. They also exported a large amount to the free States. New England alone received about fifty million dollars worth of southern productions; and to the rest of the free States were sent, doubtless, more. The entire exports from the slaveholding States to the free States, and to foreign countries combined, must greatly have exceeded three hundred million dollars. As the South sells this much, it, of course, can afford to buy a like amount. If, therefore, it constituted a seperate confederacy, its imports would exceed three hundred million dollars; a duty of twenty per cent. on this amount, which would be a lower rate than has generally been paid under our tariffs hertofore, would yield a revenue of $60,000,000. More than fifty millions of this sum could well be spared for the defence of our section, and the support of larger armies and navies than the present Government has. Though it may seem strange to you that the South should in this way raise as large a revenue as the whole Union has ever done, this, too, with a lower tariff, you must remember that most of the tariff taxes the South pays go, in fact, in the shape of protection to those northern manufacturers who threaten us with negro insurrections and subjugation. Do you think that with these prospects before our people they are ready to submit unconditionally to you? They have the strongest feelings of [illegible] to the avaricious and greedy, the canting and hypocritical, the mean, envious and malicious abolitionists. Little as they may think of the free negro, he is, in their judgment, more respectable than the white man who comes down to his level; and with all the world to choose a master from, your negro worshipper would be their last choice.

In making up our calculations, we must also look to the other side. The free States have a population of seventeen or eighteen million. Though this is considerably more, numerically, than our strength yet it is much less, relatively, than was the population of Great Britain, in 1776. I have no doubt that your people are courageous, generally; but the best and bravest of them are in the Democratic ranks; and, while they would defend their section, if attacked, I doubt if they would easily be induced to assail us. Many of your abolitionists belong to the *"peace party,"* and have little appetite for cold steel, though they are most efficient in getting up popular clamors, and are formidable at the ballot-box. It is also true, that while everything the South needs she can produce or commonly get cheaper in Europe, under a system of free trade, your northeastern States are especially dependent on the South for its productions and freights. How many of your manufactures and mechanics would emigrate to the South to avoid the payment of tarriff taxes? If it were known that one third of the stores in New York could not be rented, how much would real property fall then? Deprived of southern freights, what would be the loss on your vast shipping interests? I give you, in this calculation, the benefit of the assumption that all the free States would go with you.—In fact, I do not believe that the Northwest would remain connected with New England, still less that you could retain California and Oregon.

But you, Senators, do not believe the South will resist. Look for a moment at the course of things there. In those sections that I am best acquainted with, there are hundreds of disunionists now where there was one ten years ago. By disunionists, I mean men who would prefer to see the Union continue, if the Constitution were fairly administered, but who have already deliberately come to the conclusion that this is impossible, and would willingly to-day see the Union dissolved. In some of the States, this class constitutes decided majorities now, and in others where they are not, the majority is ready to unite with them upon the happening of some further causes. In my judgment the election of the presidential candidate of the Black Republican party will furnish that cause. The principles of that party, as announced in the contest of 1856, were such that no honorable southern man could possibly belong to it. I see that the general committee in their call properly take this view, and only extend their invitation to the Opposition in the free States. What precise anti-slavery platform they adopt is not very important, as they will of course make it so as to obtain the support of their most moderate members, knowing that the ultra ones will go with them anyhow. In fact they know that in the language of the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] "circumstances determine possibilities," and that he and they are willing "at all times" to do all they can, in power or out of it, to overthrow slavery.

It is said, however, that we ought to wait for some over act; and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Hale] the other day declared that it was wrong and insolent for southern men to talk of resisting merely because they, the Republicans elected men to carry out *"their views!"* That Senator is very wise, and knows that, when a man wishes to subdue a wild horse, he treats the animal with the greatest kindness at first, and commits no *over act* on him until he is *well and securely tied*. Suppose that your candidate was known to be in favor of making a treaty with Great Britain, by which the United States were to be re-annexed as colonies to that country, and he had been elected by the majority of votes, would the minority, who might still wish to preserve their independence, be bound to wait until the treaty had been actually ratified, and British armies had taken possession of the country, and begun to maltreat the inhabitants? In the present case the very inauguration of your candidate makes him commander of the Army and Navy. One of his first acts would be, doubtless, to station them advantageously, while, at the same time, he could carefully remove from the South all the public arms lest the people should take them for defense. He would fill the southern States with postmasters, and other officials, whose efforts would be directed to dividing as much as possible, the people of the South, and to forming connections with the negroes. Doubtless, some such policy as this would be adopted before any direct blow was struck at slavery anywhere.—Should we, under these disadvantages, begin to resist, a long and bloody struggle, like that of our revolution, might be the consequecne. The very impression that Fremont was to be elected produced some disturbances among the slaves; and with a Black Republican President a hundred such forays as John Brown's might occur in a single year. Though the negroes left to themselves are harmless, yet when assisted and led on by Europeans in St. Domingo, they destroyed the white inhabitants. As the Senator from New York [Mr. Seward] holds that the constitutional guarantics in favor of slavery, being in "violation of the divine law," cannot be enforced, and "ought to be relinquished," he would be on the side of the negro.

The objections are not personal merely to this Senator, but apply equally to any member of the party elected by it. It has in fact, been suggested that, as a matter of prudence, for the present [illegible] should choose [illegible] should be elected, he would [illegible] appoint his party, and be more conservative than they are; and that the worst he would do, might be to plunder the country by legislation or otherwise. This however would be only a reprieve to us; for the very fact of his election on such grounds, and our submission, as it would destroy our friends in the North, would demoralize and degrade our own people and render them incapable of resistance, while our enemies, flushed with success, would select, afterwards, more ultra agents to carry out their "views." No other *"over act"* can so imperatively demand resistance on our part, as the simple election of their candidate. Their organization is one of avowed hostility, and they come against us as *enemies*; and should we submit, we shall be in the condition of an army which surrenders at discretion, and can only expect such terms as the humanity of the conqueror may grant.

But, we are asked how we will go about making a revolution or dissolving the Union? This would possibly have been a difficult question to answer during the first year of our revolution, when our forefathers were avowedly fighting to get good terms of reconciliation with the mother country. Mr. Jefferson said that six weeks before the Declaration was made, a majority of the men who made it had not even thought of independence. The people of the colonies, though they had not authorized anybody to make it, accepted it, nevertheless, as a fact.

Who anticipated the sudden revolutions that overthrew several monarchies in France? Though it requires skill to create governments, yet men often destroy them very unscientifically. As the main strength of all governments is in public opinion, so, when that is forfeited, they often seem to fall easily and suddenly.—As the Government of the United States, with the attachment of its citizens, is the strongest in the world, so, when that is a lost, it would become one of the weakest.

I may say, however, that I do not think there will be any secession of the southern members of Congress from this Capitol. It has always stuck me that this is a point not to be voluntarily surreudered to the public enemy. If lives should be lost here, it would seem poetically just that this should occur. I cannot find words enough to express my abhorrence and detestation of such creatures as Garrison and Wendall Phillips, who stimulate others to deeds of blood, and, at the same time, are so cowardly that they avoid all danger themselves. As from this Capitol so much has gone forth to inflame the public mind, if our countrymen are to be involved in a bloody struggle, I trust to God that the first fruits of the collision may be reaped here. While it is due to justice that I should speak thus, it is but fair to myself to say, that I do not remember a time when I would have been willing to sacrifice the life of an innocent person to save my own; and I have never doubted but that it was the duty of every citizen to give his life cheerfully to preserve the Union of these Sates, while that Union was founded on an honest observance of the Constitution. Of the benefits of the Confederacy to all sections, provided justice be done in the administration of the Government, there can be no question.

Independently of its advantages to us

all, there are reasons why it should be maintained. Considerations of this kind were, during the last year, brought to my mind from new points of view, and with added force. When last spring, I landed in England, I found that country agitated with questions of reform. In the struggle which was maintained on both sides with the greatest animation, there were constant references to the United States; and the force of our example was stimulating the Liberals and tending to the overthrow of aristocratic and monarchic restrictions. Our institutions and opinions were referred to only to be applauded, except by a small but influential aristocratic clique. That oligarchy cannot forget the Revolution of July, 1776, which deprived Britain of this magnificent western empire; and it sees, with even bitter feelings, its own waning power and vanishing privivileges under the inspiriting influences of our prosperity. It, however, is always ready to take by the hand any American of prominent position who habitually denounces and depreciates his own Government, and labors for its overthrow.

In this connection, I remember a statement made to me by the late American minister at Paris, Mr. Mason. He spoke of having had a conversation with one whose name I do not feel at liberty to mention, but whose influence on the opinion of continental Europe is considerable, who admitted to him that there was nothing in fact wrong in our negro slavery; but who nevertheless declared that if the Union of our States continued, at no distant day we should control the world; and, therefore, as an European, he felt it to be his duty to press anti-slavery views, as the only chance to divide us. I have other and many reasons to know that the monarchies of Europe, threatened with downfall from Revolutionary movements, seek, through such channels as they control, to make similar impressions. A hundred times was the question asked me, "Will you divide in America?" But never once was the inquiry made of me, "Will slavery be abolished, will your country become more respectable in the eyes of the Abolitionists? The middle and lower classes of England, who are struggling to acquire additional privileges, look with satisfaction and hope to our progress.—France, too, is imbued with American ideas, and, notwithstanding its despotic form of government is one of the most democratic countries in Europe. Italy I found in the midst of revolutions, and its monarchies falling down without even a days notice, and its inhabitants, while recalling the Republican ideas of past ages, looked with exultation to that great trans-Atlantic Confederacy, where there are no kings and no dukes; and more than once, while passing through Tuscany or Lombardy, the enthusiasm of the people reminded me, by their music and banners and shoutings, of my own countrymen, at a Fourth of July Celebration. Germany, the receptacle of millions of letters from this side of the water, is being rapidly educated, and is already far advanced to a stable, free system. The Swiss and the Belgians are boasting of the resemblances of [illegible] governments and ours. Everywhere [illegible] distinguished [illegible] world.—[illegible] pressed down by military conscriptions and inordinate taxation, look with pride and confidence to the great American Republic, that in time they hope will dominate over the earth and break the power of its kings. But the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] and those who act with him, have determined that these hopes shall no longer be cherished, and that our system shall fall to gratify the wishes and meet the views of the British Exeter Hall anti-slavery society. He holds that our Government has hitherto been administered in violation of the "divine law," and that our former institutions must give way to the *"higher law,"* abolitionism and free negroism.—This is the issue we are now called upon to meet.

Should the decision of the ides of November be adverse to the fortunes of the Republic, it will become the high duty of the South, at least, to protect itself. Northern gentlemen, I believe, with great unanimity say that if the conditions were reversed, they would not be willing to submit for a moment; and many, like Mr. Fillmore, do us the justice to say that it would be "madness or folly to believe" that we would "submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate" as Fremont. The general tone of feeling in the South, and the rapid formation of vigilance committees and military companies, indicate that our people have not forgotten the lessons of the Revolution, and there may be a contest among the States as to which shall be most prompt to resist.

To avoid any such necessity, our people are disposed generally to make every effort consistent with honor. They will with great unanimity, go into battle upon the old platform of principles, and waiving all past issues, heartily support the standard-bearer who may be selected. But the fate of the country mainly depends upon the success which may crown the efforts of those brave and patriotic men in the North, who, in spite of the odds arrayed against them, have so long maintained an unequal struggle against the anti-slavery current. They fight under a flag which waves in every State of the Union. Should it fall, it carries with it an older and a still more honored emblem—that banner under which Washington marched to victory, which Jackson maintained triumphantly, and which has been borne gallantly and gloriously over every sea. I have still confidence in the good fortune of the United States, and in view of the many providential occurrences in the past, still anticipate a triumph for the Republic.

Hon. Warren Winslow, the Boston *Courier* thinks, will be presented to the Charleston Convention for the Vice-Presidency.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Press* nominates Gov. Wise for the Presidency and Hon. D. S. Dickinson of New York for the Vice-Presidency.

Several Washington corresspondents state that Bates of Missouri, and Cameron of Pennsylvania, have been agreed upon as the Black Republican candidates for for President and Vice-President.

Seward has withdrawn his endorsement from a late edition of the "Impending Crisis!"

The Pacific mail steamship Northerner was totally lost off Mendicino on the 6th of Jan. Thirty-six lives were lost.

The Banner.

JOHN SPELMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 1860.

☞ M. D. Armfield is our authorized Agent for the Western portion of the State. He has authority to receive subscriptions and give receipts on account of the *Banner*.

PERSONAL.—His Excellency, Gov. Ellis spent a couple of days last week amongst his friends and acquaintances in Salisbury. The air of Raleigh seems to agree with the Governor, and he does not appear to bend under the responsibility of guarding the State at "prime cost." We have never seen Gov. Ellis look so well.

Hon. Burton Craige arrived home from Washington on Thursday night last. He, too, is in excellent condition. The compliment paid to Mr. Craige by the Democracy of Rowan, at their meeting on Tuesday, is well merited, for no representative can be truer to his trust or be more implicitly relied upon than Hon. Burton Craige. On Friday night, the Salisbury Brass Band complimented Mr. Craige by a serenade. This was graceful to the representative of their district, and will be the more fully appreciated when we state that every single member of the Band is politically opposed to Mr. Craige. This band is composed of *gentlemen*, and as such they are above party prejudices in giving honor where it is due. Mr. Craige speaks in the highest terms of the northern Democracy in their efforts to secure to the South her Constitutional rights. He left for Washington again on Monday night.

Rowan Agricultural Society.

A meeting of this Society took place in the Court House, on Tuesday last, the President, Benj. H. Sumner, Esqr., in the chair.

On motion of W. L. Saunders, the published proceedings of the last meeting were ordered to be corrected in one particular. [By some means or other in a former publication we omitted the name of Col. Moore from the committee appointed to correspond on the subject of the proposed union of the Western N. C. Agricultural Society with the Rowan Society. A wrong name also crept into that committee. We presume the printer is to blame. This was the correction made in the published minutes.]

On motion of Col. Moore, this meeting received power to prepare and present an Address to the people of Western N. C. on the proposed union of the Societies.

After other unimportant business the Society adjourned.

[Salisbury Corres. of the Washing ton Dispatch]

A writer from Salisbury, speaking of the place and its people says:

"This community has the reputation, at least among the knowing and pious ones, of being rather "*hard*" and careless, but a stranger worshipping among them would never suppose so, from the respectful attention paid to the house of God. Its citizens are, however, not behind those of other communities in hospitality and benevalance; they are uniformly polite to strangers, and contribute much to make Salisbury an agreeable and pleasant place to sit. I believe any man coming into this community and conducting himself properly will soon have such attentions shown him as will make him feel at home. There is not a great deal of aristocracy here, and that which is to be found seems to partake as much of the element of intellect as wealth. Whenever merit has preference, there is furnished at once a stimulant for intellectual development; so our people feel and so they act. Besides, respect and proper appreciation is shown a man who is trying to make something of himself, and there are words of encouragement spoken to him which makes him industrious and energetic. The community in these respects becomes desirable."

[Salisbury Cor. of the Petersburg Express.]

A Salisbury Correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* writing of the late election pays but a merited compliment to J. I. Shaver, Esq., in speaking of him as he does. Mayor Shaver does an amount of public business for the people of this county little suspected by the casual observer. No man, we believe, would be more generally missed from the post of Mayor than Mr. Shaver. The Correspondent says:

But little excitement attended the election, not so many votes being polled as usual. Mr. Shaver received the votes of the citizens by a considerable majority at the former election, and receiving the same compliment again, is a manifestation that evinces the satisfaction, his services have produced.

THE REMAINING HARPER'S FERRY CONSPIRATORS.—The trial of Stephens terminated on the 4th with a verdict of guilty on all the accounts charged. The jury were absent but fifteen minutes. The prisoner received the verdict with a smile. The trial of Hazlette was set for the 6th but the counsel failed to get a jury The Sheriff was afforded an opportunity of summoning more talesmen. On the following day the trial proceeded.

A NEW POSTOFFICE has been established in Stanly county, called Big Lick, W. A. Morton, P. M. Editors are requested to notice and send specimen numbers of their papers with a view to extending thsir circulation.

SOUTHERN HOUSES.—See the advertisements of Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson, and Armstrong, Calor & Co. and Cushings & Baily, all of Baltimore These are all said to be No. 1 houses.

☞ The communication of D. S. C. will be attended to as soon as we can find room for it.

THE CHARLOTTE BULLETIN has not suspended as was announced, arrangements for its establishment on a permanent basis having been made. E. H. Britton, Esq., is now sole proprietor.—The *Bulletin* is a spirited, well-conducted sheet, and ought to succeed.

"THE SOUTHERN RURAL GENTLEMAN," published at Grenada Miss', is a stirling new paper for the farmer, the planter and the family.—Such papers as this fully supply the demand now met by northern prints. Let us encourage home and Southern enterprize. Terms $2 50 for single copies—two copies for $4.

Gov. Latham has been elected to the United States Senate as a compromise candidate, it is said, between Danver and Wilder. Gov. Latham has been in the House once and was elected Governor by an unprecedented majority.

BURKE MOUNTED RIFLES.—A military company bearing this name has been organized in Burke county, Hugh J. Gaston, Capt.; J. A. Dickson, 1st. Lieut.; J. C. S. McDowell, 2d; S. S. Kirkland 3d; Dr. Hoppoldt, Surgeon.

☞ Counterfeit dimes and quarters are circulating extensively in Richmond.

CONGRESSIONAL.

During the present week the Senate was wholy engaged in discussing the President's veto message of the St. Clair Flats (Michigan) appropriation bill, and the postoffice deficiency bill. The bill ultimately passed with an amendment totally abolishing the franking privilege.

In the House the Black Republicans have carried the election of every office—including Forney to the Clerkship and a Maryland Know Nothing Sergeant-at-arms. It is strongly suspected that a coalition existed against the Democracy in organizing the House, and if the intelligent reader will carefully examine the following list of chairmen of standing Committees of the House he will see much that resembles evidence "sticking out." If the South is now treated by "moderate Republicans" as will appear below, what might she not expect from an out and out Black Republican.

Chairmen of Standing Committees.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The standing committees were announced to-day. The following are the Chairmen:

On Elections—John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina.

On Ways and Means—John Sherman, of Ohio.

On Claims—Mason W. Tappan, of New Hampshire.

On Commerce—Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois.

On Public Lands—Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts.

On Post Office and Post Roads—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

On Judiciary—John Hickmau, of Pennsylvania.

On Revolutionary Claims—George Briggs, of New York.

On Public Expenditures—John B. Haskin, of New York.

On Private Land Claims—C. C. Washburne, of Wisconsin.

On Manufactures—Chas. F. Adams, of Massachusetts.

On Agriculture—Martin Butterfield. of New York.

On Indian Affairs—Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee.

On Military Affairs—Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio.

On Militia—Cydnor B. Tompkins, of Ohio.

On Naval Affairs—Freeman H. Morse, of Maine.

On Foreign Affairs—Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.

On Territories—Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania.

On Revolutionary Pensions—John F. Potter, of Wisconsin.

On Invalid Pensions—Reuben E. Fenton, of New York.

On Roads and Canals—Robert Mallory, of Kentucky.

On Patents—Wm. Milward, of Pennsylvania.

On Public Buildings—Chas. R. Train, of Massachusetts.

On Unfinished Business—John A. Logan, of Illinois.

On Accounts—Francis E. Spinner of New York.

On Mileage—John D. Ashmore, of South Carolina,

On Engraving—Garnett B. Adrian, of New Jersey.

On Expenditures of the State Department—Jsmes B. McKean, of N. Y.

On Expenditures of Treasury Department—David Loomis, of Connecticutt.

On Expenditures of War Department—Wm. Stewart, of Pennsylvania.

On Expenditures of Navy Department—Robert Hatton, of Tennessee.

On Expenditures of Post Office Dep't—Geo. W. Palmer, of New York.

On Expenditures for Public Buildinge—Wm. D. Drayton, of Rhode Island.

On the Joint Committee on the Library—John U. Petit, of Indiana.

On Joint Committee on Printing—John A. Gurley, of Ohio.

On Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Thos. G. Davidson, of Louisiana.

It will be seen that there are as many Chairmen appointed from the State of New York alone, as from the whole South.

The Republicans are dis-united on Deprees, their caucus nominee for this office.

[Reported for the Banner]

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ROWAN.

On Tuesday last the Democracy of Rowan met at the Court House in Salisbury, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and District Convention and for other purposes.

On motion of Col. B. R. Moore, the meeting was organized by the appointment of David Barringer, Esq., as Chairman, and John Spelman and W. L. Kestler as Secretaries.

On motion, Col B. R. Moore, Col. H. L. Robards and W. L. Saunders, Esq., were appointed a committee to report business for the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, N. N. Fleming, Esq., being loudly called for, addressed the meeting. He considered it the duty of every citizen of a free government to meet for consultation with his fellow citizens on matters pertaining to the general welfare, and spoke of the priceless privilege we enjoy as a nation in being able so to assemble. The spectacle of the people meeting for self-government was rare throughout the world. A government in which every man felt an individual interest was the only free government he could conceive. Mr. Fleming believed in a plurality of parties as essential to free government—acting as they did as checks or restraints on the excesses of each other. Corruption was guarded against by the opposition which a plurality of parties gave birth to. Mr. F. continued on this subject. The Democracy of Rowan had assembled that day to re-affirm their devotion to the great cardinal principles of Democracy, dating back to the foundation of our government, and to renew their sentiments on the great national questions of policy which divide the people. Mr. F. then took a glance at the history of parties in this country.—Alluding to the Whig party, he said it died the death of decay. Upon its ruins rose the modern, short-lived Know-Nothing party, which was quickly and indignantly repudiated by the people and kicked into its original detestable elements.—But the Democratic party was now what it always had been—unchanged, unchangable—the same to-day that it was generations ago—the same in New England as in the Far West, in the extreme South and in the coldest North. Through every vicissitude; opposed by party or by faction; openly attacked or covertly assailed; in triumph, in disaster—the glorious old flag of Democracy has never yet been struck—not a blot nor a blur defaces it—it shines as brightly, has the same inspiring influence upon the hearts of the people to day, as when first given to the breeze by the great fathers of our political creed. Mr. F. then enquired into the nature of the parties of the present hour. As had been stated, the old Democratic flag "was still there." Endeavoring to tear it down was the Opposition party of the South, whose sole reason for its efforts was comprised in the term opposition. Not a single principle but "opposition" had they to rely on. Then the Black Republicans were opposed to Democracy.—They dated back but a few years, having sprung into existence upon the sudden exit of the Know Nothings over the ruins of the defunct old Whigs. The strength of the Black Republican party, the aim of that organization, and the disastrous consequences of its success or long continued existence, next claimed the speaker's attention. After portraying these in vivid colors, Mr. F. called upon the conservative elements everywhere to come together in their might to lay that monster and save the Union. He spoke of the rights of the States in the Union, and pointed out the designs of the Black Republicans to exterminate slavery, not only in disregard and in defiance of all Constitutional rights and guaranties, but at every hazard to the peace and life of the South. The south was an equal when she entered the Union, and an equal she shall remain if she stay in the Union. To enable the South to occupy a position in the Union to which she is entitled, all Southern men should come together and stand together. And where was the rallying point? The Democratic party was that point, as all candid, honest minded men must know. It was the only party in the country with any pretensions to nationality. Every one knew that.—He called upon the meeting to witness the late contest for the Speakership in Congress, in which insult to the South was sought to be added to wrong, by forcing upon us for the office of Speaker a man who endorsed a movement of robbery treason and blood against our property, our peace and our families. Against that insult and wrong the Democracy of the South rose up to a man, and beside them was to be seen the glorious Democracy of the North. No distinction could be discovered between the Democracy of Texas and Maine, of Ohio and Virginia. *Democracy* stood there, no matter where the *men* were from. They occupied the one common platform. Mr. Fleming continued on this subject for some time. We have not space to do more than touch upon the leading points of his excellent speech. Mr. F. deprecated a separation of the Union if it could honorably be avoided; but he had no sort of respect for those of the South who preached submission on any terms. With a national President it was hard enough for the South to maintain her position, her rights or her honor,—with a Black Republican President, with the army, the navy, the treasury and the patronage of the government, it would be impossible for her to exist in the Union. He had no fears of the South should she be forced into a conflict. She had a million of men at any hour to spring to arms, and a million of such men could make a stand against the world. An open, outside enemy could be guarded against. But the election of a Black Republican president, submitted to by the South, would inevitably create a Republican Party *in* the South. Let *that* once be done, and where then will be the institution of slavery? He called again upon the people of the South to be united, for when they become so they will be invincible.—How could Black Republicanism be defeated? By the South being divided?—Mr. F. took a glance at past history in party contests. He continued. If the entire South voted as one man they could not defeat Black Republicanism. We must have some assistance from our friends at the North. Where were our friends to be found? The Whig party was scattered [illegible] they were without organization except in a few States. The South must look to the Democracy of the North, which is numbered in Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, and every other northern State, by hundreds of thousands. That is the material we must rely on. It was that which carried the last presidential election when the South voted almost as a unit. The South must encourage these brave men by showing an undivided front. They have given ample evidence of their determination to stand by the South in her just demand. And here Mr. F. contrasted the conduct of these Northern Democrats with that of the Plug Ugly Davis, of Baltimore; a miserable traitor who owes his seat to neither character nor brains, but to mere force of arms. This member of the Southern Opposition refused to vote for another member of the Southern Opposition (Mr. Smith of N. C.) because he had never descended to the culvert, and completed his infamy by assisting to elect the Black Republican Speaker.—And all this time the Northern Democracy stood by the South. We have no space to follow Mr. F. further. He concluded by urging upon the South a unity of action in order to defeat Black Republicanism *before it gained access to the South* by the appliances of patronage which the first election of a Black Republican President would place at the disposal of our deadliest political foes. This view Mr. F. urged with force. Once let the South be triumphed over by this party, and the power of office and patronage of all kinds, which will be brought to bear within the South upon their ends and aims, will at once erect a slavery exterminating power in the midst of slavery itself. Mr. Fleming's remarks were loudly applauded.

Col. Moore now presented the following resolutions, as the report of the Committee on business, which were admirably read by W. L. Saunders, Esq.:

WHEREAS, it is highly necessary and proper for the people of a free country frequently to assemble for the purpose of interchanging views on the political issues of the day, and for consultation and agreement on matters affecting the public good and public safety; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Democracy of Rowan County, that we have undiminished confidence in the great cardinal, national principles of the Democratic party, as they have been handed down to us from the time of Jefferson and Madison, believing that upon the continued ascendancy of those principles depends not only the prosperity of our country but also the liberties of man.

Resolved, That President Buchanan, by his uniform fidelity to the rights of the States, by his firm and judicious foreign policy, and especially by the national and conservative tone of his administration—has vindicated himself from the slanders of a factious opposition, and has entitled himself to the gratitude and confidence of every patriot.

Resolved, That whilst we feel proud of the administration of Gov. Ellis—characterized as it has been by ability, justice, impartiality and deep devotion to the interests and honor of the State—in a degree to command the admiration and applause of even his political adversaries—we feel it incumbent on us. as his more immediate neighbors and countrymen to acknowledge with gratitude the unanimity with which his re-nomination is called for, and the esteem which has been shown for him throughout the whole State.

Resolved. That in the late treasonable outbreak at Harpers' Ferry we recognize the legitimate fruits of the "Irrepressible conflict" and "Higher Law" doctrine proclaimed by the leader of the Black Republican party; that we regard the enunciation of such doctrines, and their endorsement, as a declaration of war upon the rights of the South, and that we will resist the enforcement of such doctrines in the Union if we can—out of the Union if we must.

Resolved, That in resistance to such murderous, treasonable attempts as that of Harpers' Ferry, the cause of one Southern State becomes the cause of the whole South.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all tariff taxes not necessary for the actual wants of the public treasury, but most especially are we opposed to protective tariffs—their tendency being to enrich manufacturing monopolists at the expense of the great agricultural interests of the country and that we are in favor of an economical administration of the Federal government, regarding extravagance and corruption as inseparable.

Resolved, That in Hon. Burton Craige, our immediate representative in Congress, we have a man bold, conscientious, devoted to the rights of his State. unswervingly attached to principle—a man in whose hands the interests of our State are safe, and whose efforts to preserve intact the rights of the States under the Constitution, have entitled him to the gratitude and confidence of his constituents.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint sixty-five delegates to represent this county in the State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 8th of March next.

Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation to hold a District Convention at Charlotte, on the 20th of March, for the purpose of appointing delegates from this Congressional District to the National Democratic Conveation to be held in Charleston, in April next, and for other purposes, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint forty delegates to attend said District Convention.

Resolved, That a meeting of the Democracy of Rowan be held on Tuesday of our next May Court, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Senator in the next General Assembly, and that the Democrats of Davie County be requested to send delegates to meet us at the said time.

A discussion as to the proper time to hold the District Convention followed, in which several members of the party participated. Ultimately the 20th of March was recommended as given in the foregoing resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Fleming the chair was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of seven with power to appoint sub-committees—for the purpose of securing thorough organization and concert of action in the approaching campaign.

The report of the committee, which included the motion of Mr. Fleming, was unanimously adopted.

W. L. Saunders, Esq., seconded by Mr. Fleming, then offered the following preamble and resolution, which were also unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The Salisbury *Banner*, having been established upon a firm basis, and being a true exponent of Democratic principles, and being conducted in a manner creditable alike to the editor and to the party, is entitled to the cordial support of the Democracy of Rowan; be it therefore

Resolved, That we hereby recommend it to our brother Democrats as a paper worthy of their patronage, and that we will use our best efforts to increase its circulation.

Mr. Saunders accompanied the foregoing with some judicious remarks upon the necessity of supporting the press, particularly at such a time as this. In the course of his remarks he paid us (the editor) many compliments for which he will accept our thanks. But his remarks in relation to the manner in which the *Banner* should be sustained will apply to the party press everywhere. He showed that the tone of the press attached to its party, whether for good or for evil.

The editor of the *Banner* was then called for and briefly responded.

On motion of Mr. Saunders the Chairman and Secretaries were added to both lists of delegates. And on a further motion the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Salisbury *Banner* and that other Democratic papers be requested to copy.

J. A. Bradshaw, Esq, was now called for. He spoke briefly and to the point—took a view of the issues of the day. He considered the present a most critical period for the South, and was glad to see the enthusiasm of the Democracy of Rowan. He was glad to see a return to the old channels of Democracy. He had full confidence in the Democracy of the country—the National Democracy. He concurred with Mr. Fleming in saying that the South was powerless in a contest with Black Republicans, without the co-operation of the Northern Democracy. And it was clearly the duty of all conservative men to join the Democracy to beat down this revolutionary party. Mr. B. said he had been unexpectedly called upon, but he could not forbear saying a few words of encouragement. His remarks were well received.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following delegates have been appointed to the State convention:

D. L Coleman, P N Heilig, L H Rothrock W. A Austin, P Trexler, Jno Trexler, P Peeler, M Peeler, M G Morgan, E Mauney, O V Pool, M Arey, B F Walton R Linn, A Shemwell, J H Verble, W A Walton, W A Smith, T. Kestler, S Reeves, jr., J I Shaver, J Buchanan, E E Phillips, H W Miller, M Linn, J C Miller, P L Barringer, J Miller, L Seymer, B R Moore, W L Saunders, R E Love, Dr J J Summerell, R H Smith, C H Smith, S Reeves, sen., Dr A M Nesbitt, N N Fleming, H C Long, H L Robards, Dr M A. Locke, N F Hall, J G Fleming, J Rice, W H Krider, J C McConnaughey, M McConnaughey, W G McNeely, J C Smythe, J E Kerr, Dr M A J Roseman, W R Fraley, C F Fisher, B Sumner, Dr. J Wilson, D H Patterson, J K Burke, H Miller, A Henderson, J A Bradshaw, J Barringer, A Brown, S Earnheart, J M Newson, J C Turner.

And the following to the Disirict convention:

C A Henderson, A Myers, B F Fraley, A Roseman, N. F. Hall, N. N. Fleming, B Sumner, W Kestler, W L Saunders, A Owens, J P Wiseman, D W Honeycut, A N Wiseman W R Wilson, A Miller, D Fleming, D H Patterson, J C Gillespie, W A Atwell, R Q Klutts, J Stewart, J Knox, R Linn, J C Coughenour, C Miller, Dr S Reeves, J Leazer, N Brown, A Henderson, A M Nesbitt, J J Summerell, W G McNeely, J E Kerr, J A McConnaughey, H L Robards, J A Bradshaw, E Propst, B R Moore, W H Smith, S Reeves, sen.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Executive committee.

A Henderson, B R Moore, J I Shaver, S Reeves, sen., E Mauney, A M Nesbitt, J G Fleming.

DAVID BARRINGER, CHM'N.
JOHN SPELMAN, } SECS.
W. L. KESTLER, }

For the Banner.

WADESBORO', N. C., Feb. 3d, 1860.

MR. EDITOR: Seeing that objections have been made by some to the time suggested at our late meeting for holding the District convention, I assure you that we shall make no difficulty on this account; but that we shall be satisfied whether the 6th of March or any later day be agreed upon.

You have doubtless observed in a late issue of the Raleigh *Reyister*, a communication purporting to be an account of the Democratic meeting recently held in this village. The contents of that article afford a very fair index to the character of of its author; and for many reasons I should prefer to leave it unnoticed. Still it may be nothing amiss to give this fellow an "ear-mark," if for no other reason than to prevent honest people from being again imposed on by the presence of one who has shown himself so utterley destitute of manners and decency. Failing to find any thing in the proceedings on which to exercise his scurrilous propensities, he pours out his spleen upon a few "old line Whigs" who happened to be in attendance. Ignoring the right that belongs to every individual to separate himself from any party whenever he conceives it to be his duty to do so, the writer invites these gentlemen to occupy one horn of a dilemma (?) which he kindly developes for their special accommodation. Of course his bigotry and prejudice might well be expected to lead him to villify and condemn them for connecting themselves with the only party that could in any sense be called national, and which, after the disruption of that partythey had served so long and so faithfully was the only one that could possibly save the country and the Union. It is not to be wondered at, I say, that he should blame these men for doing their sacred duty; yet there is one thing to be remarked—for with all his impudence, brazen as it is, he does not ask them to go back to those who were the chief agents in corrupting and destroying the old Whig party. He does not invite them to affiliate with men who had debauched and destroyed their first love. But enough of this: his scare-crow logic by no means deserves the notice it has received. Honest argument is not his forte. [illegible] different commodity. Regardless of the courtesies of civilized society, and forgetting the respect due to age and station, he indulges in a strain of coarse caricature and vulgar personalities that should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the most "foul-mouthed vagabond" that ever crept into decent company. These will of course secure for him the scorn and contempt of all honorable men; and I now shall take my leave of this witling with the assurance that I shall never notice him further, except, perhaps, to assist in kicking him out of some respectable assembly, should he venture again into such society.

VINDEX.

For the Banner.

NEUTRALS—PERJURY.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to say a few words through the *Banner* to its readers:—Gentlemen, if any of you are Neutralists, let me ask you would you remain so if you saw your best neighbor in danger? Or would you be neuter if the abolitionists were to try to rob your friend of his property? Reflect before you speak, and speak what you are willing to act upon. Gentlemen, I know not who you are, but I hope there are none of you, no not one, who would be guilty of treason. The constitution of the United States says that "treason shall consist only in levying war, or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Now let me ask you what better comfort could you ask of me, if you had a company of men and came into my neighborhood with the intention of robbing my neighbor, than for me to be silent? You have men do to the mischief if nobody opposes you; but if I interfere you cannot succeed. Would not I give you comfort then, if I let you alone?—Yes, that I would, all the comfort that you wanted—for you did not want my aid. You dont need it if I let you alone. That will give you comfort by not opposing you.

This is what the abolitionists ask of the non-slaveholder in the South. I am a non-slaveholder myself; yet, if I see slaveholders imposed upon, it is my duty to help them. A slave is a man's property. If I stand by and see one man or a company of men take another's property by violence, and say nothing, I would be no better than a thief or a robber. If men raise an insurrection about me, against the laws of the country and the domestic peace of my neighborhood, and I stand still and say nothing and do nothing, I would be nothing better than a pusillanimous incendiary; and if I knew my help was needed in favor of the law and my neighbors, (the insurrectionists would require only that I should be neutral,) and I was not to oppose them, I believe I would be guilty of treason. I know some think differently of this. But the law protects me and I *should* protect the law, whether I do it or not. I have heard men say it was none of their business whether the law was obeyed or not. But I could not believe them. Let such a man lose any property. If he could not recover it by law, how could he ever get it again? The law requires all goods found or stolen to be given up to the owner; and if not voluntarily given up, there is a way to recover them. Now do you believe any man who has lost his purse of money, and knew you had found it, would not ask you for it; and if you refused to give it up do you think he would say nothing more about it? No, the law would be appealed to. If *he* did not obey the law, he would want *you* to obey it, and if you did not do it voluntarily he would force you. So it should be in every case: when we will not voluntarily obey the law we ought to be made to do so by force.

Whilst I am before you I will say a few words about perjury. We have two many perjured men—officers sworn to support, protect, and preserve the Constitution of the United States. How many of them do this? I have heard a justice of the peace declare he did not care a d——n if the next President was an abolitionist. It was nothing to him, he had no negroes to be emancipated! What business has such a man as this to be a justice of the peace in North Carolina? I think such ought to be tarred and feathered and turned out to grass. But perhaps you would make a little allowance when he would tell you he did not know he had taken an oath to support the Constitution! He said he took two oaths when he was "inaugurated" as magistraate, but did not know what they were for! I think he was a pretty good specimen of our late representative of Stanly county, or he never would have been appointed justice of the peace. Yet such men say they are not perjured, because they do things through ignorance. Where is the law? It is given them, can they not read? O they try to hide their unrighteousness by putting on a coat of ignorance, and make bad worse.

Gentlemen, stand to your post. Be ready at any time to do justice and receive it. If you see your neighbor in trouble help him if you can. Stand up in defence of the laws of your country and you will prosper in business, have peace on earth and good-will among men. Yes, stand up for the Union.

J. T. HOWELL,
Leo, Stanly co., N. C.

☞ Daniel Sickles is living with a private family in thirteenth street, Washington City. His wife is with him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dyspepsia.

There is perhaps no disease which destroys the happiness and comfort of individuals, and families to the same extent as Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Previously to the discovery of the OXYGENATED BITTERS there existed no medicine accessible to those suffering from this wide spread disease, which relieved it in any marked degree.

The power of these Bitters over the above named disease as well as over all those having their origin in imperfect digestion, and functional diseases of the stomach, as well as Asthma and General Debility is beyond all question.

Its speedy and permanent cures of some of the severest and stubborn cases on record is sufficient confirmation of this fact.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM A SCHOOL TEACHER IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16, 1857.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston: In reference to the Oxygenated Bitters, I can say, that after having the Dyspepsia for several months, and almost dying with pain and heaviness in my stomach, I was prevailed upon by a friend who had been cured by the same medicine to try a bottle of Green's Oxygenated Bitters. Before using half a bottle I felt greatly relieved, and by the time I had used two bottles and a half I was entirely well, and still remain so. I know of several cases more distressing even than my own, which have been entirely cured by this invaluable medicine; and it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to any and all who may be suffering from this dreadful malady. W. A. BACON.

Teacher of Detroit Select School.

Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and [illegible] Wyatt, Salisbury N. C. 33-3w

The use of Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,

for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgements of its superior excellence and beneficent results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thorough system.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 7 33 4w

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This preparation is a certain cure for all diseases of the *Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping cough, Croup, Incipient Consumption, &c.* In confirmation of the highest medical authority that "Consumption can be cured," numerous instances of complete restoration from this disease by the use of the Balsam can be given.

The following letter was received from Col. Markham, of the British army, and shows the estimation in which the Balsam of Wild Cherry is held abroad:

PIER HOTEL, ISLE OF WIGHT, ENGLAND, Sept. 20, 1850.

Sir: I have a daugher in a delicate state of health, who has, I think, received signal benefit from Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, three bottles of which were sent her by her brother in Canada. Please put me up six bottles and forward them by the first steamer to Southampton or Liverpool, as you may find most convenient, with my account of the medicine you may be so good as to send me. We have searched London for it in vain.

Believe me yours, truly,
WM. MARKHAM.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Freligh, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint of four years' standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies.

Abraham Skillman, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J., says it is the best medicine for Consumption in every stage, that he has ever known.

None genuine unless signed I. BETTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by Henderson & Enniss and W. H. Wyatt, Salisbury, N. C.

Jan. 17. 30-4t

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Furnished with these two comprehensive remedies, the head of a household feels that he can command and control any external or internal disease by which his family may be assailed. But beware! both have been counterfeited. Conceive the agony of disappointment which must follow the discovery of the imposition. Dyspepsia or Scrofula, perhaps, is racking the frame of wife or child, and nothing at hand but pernicious counterfeits of Holloway's resistless preparations. Guard against such contingencies by ascertaining that the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are visible in transparent letters on every leaf of the books of directions accompanying the medicines. 34-1t.

Holloway's Pills.

No dwelling in any district infested with fever and ague, or any phase of remittent or intermittent fever, should ever be without this powerful tonic and anti-billious medicine. A few doses break up the chills, and completely crush out the principle of the disease. Arsenic and quinine are often used to check fever and ague, but a relapse always supervenes. The seat of the complaint is in the bile and in the blood, and the only preparation in existence which will inevitably purge out the miasmatic virus from the secretions and the circulation, is Holloway's great internal remedy. As a tonic, corrective, and alterative, it stands alone. 34-1t.

Roman Eye Balsam.

For Weak and Inflamed Eyes.—Read the following testimony:

Binghamton. January 7th, 1854.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Your Roman Eye Balsam which I was recommended to use for my daughter's eyes, has acted on them like a charm. Her eyes, which had for several months, been very much swollen and inflamed, after a few weeks' use of the Balsam, were perfectly cured and well as ever.

Yours truly,
M. FOLEY.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street. New York.

Sold also by HENDERSON & ENNISS' and W. H. Wyatt, Salisbury N. C. 34-1t.

MARRIED:

On the 29th Dec., Mr. Newton Stout to Miss Sarah Andrew, all of Chatham county.

At Como, in this county on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Haughton, Dr. Samuel Tate to Miss Martha M., daughter of H. Jones, Esq.

DEATHS:

In Mecklenburg County, on Sunday last, at the residence of Mr. Wilson Wallace, Rev. Thomas M. Farrow, formerly a merchant of this place, but recently of Charleston.

On the 4th inst., Mrs. Henderson, wife of Mr. Isaac Henderson, aged about 75 years.

SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT.

FEBRUARY 14, 1860.

Corrected Weekly by Sprague Bro's, Grocers

APPLES—		MOLASSES:	
dried	50 to 1 00	Sugar house,	60 to 70
BACON—		Common,	34 to 45
Hams,	13½ to 15	NAILS,	5½ to 6
Sides,	12 00	OATS,	45 50
Hog Round,	12 13	LINSEED OIL:	
BEEF,	4 to 5	per gallon,	1 00 to 125
BEESWAX,	25 to 25	TANNERS Oil:

CHARLOTTE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SAT. FEB. 11, 1860.

COTTON—About 200 bales have been sold during the week. Prices have ranged according to grade, from 9½@10c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR—The demand has been good, prices varying as to quality from $6.@6,50 ℔ barrel.

WHEAT—Sales light; We quote Red at $1.10 @$1.20. White $1.25@$1.30 ℔ bushel.

CORN—In demand. We note sales at 90@95 cents ℔ bushel.

PEAS—We quote at 80@87c. ℔ bushel.

OATS—Scarce at 60@65c. ℔ bushel.

COLUMBIA MARKET.—COLUMBIA, Feb. 11.—The sales of cotton yesterday amounted to 205 bales, at 6@11c.

WILMIGGTON MARKET.

Wilmington Feb. 11.—TURPENTINE—Further sales yesterday of only 100 bbls. at $2.75 for yellow dip, $2.20 for virgin, and $1.75 for hard, per 280 lbs. This morning 296 bbls. went at same prices.

COTTON.—Sales yesterday of 23 bales at 10 cents for stained, 21 do. at 10½ cents for middling, and 81 do. at 11 cents per lb. for good middling.

PETERSBURG Feb. 11th.—WHEAT, the market is more active with sales of prime white at $1 48, do red $1 30 to $1 33

COTTON.—The sales embraced about 700 bales this week at a basis of 10¾c for prime, stained Sand trashy lots are seling low, and are dull at 8½ to 9¼c, fair to good 10 to 10½c.

TOBACCO.—The market is without material change

CORN.—We notice a better demand at 80 cts. for prime.

FLOUR—Market unchonged; City Family $8½; do EXTRA S. Fine 7½ @ 8; S. Fine $7; Fine $6@6 50

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 262 BALTIMORE STREET,

OPPOSITE HANOVER, BALTIMORE,

ARE prepared to offer to the Country Trade, Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with their Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of Binding.

Orders, received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

February, 14, 1860. 34-3m.

1860.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

Great Southern Weekly!

THE

BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH

IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga., —acknowledged to be "*the best Family Paper in the South.*"—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

CHOICE READING MATTER,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and ART.

☞ Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

February 14, 1860. 2t.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1860.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS & SATINS, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

TERMS, 6 months, six per cent. off for cash, par funds.

February 14, 1860. 3 4-3m.

S. W. WESTBROOK. C. P. MENDENHALL.

West Green Nurseries & Gardens,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE AT THE WEST Green Nurseries Near Greensboro', N. C.

50.000 One and two year old apple trees in variety.

5.000	"	"	Plum,	"	"
10.000	"	"	Apricot	"	"
2.000	"	"	Nectarine	"	"
3.000	"	"	Cherry	"	"
5.000	"	"	Pear	"	"

10.000 Third Class Peach Trees.

5000 Grapevines.

Also a select collection of small fruits—all of the above for the spring trade. Mr. S. H. Wiley will receive and forward orders.

WESTBROOK & MENDENHALL.

Proprietors.

Greensboro' Feb. 14, 1860. 34-4t.

LITERARY CONTEST.

THE PHILATATHIAN AND CRESCENT Literary Societies, of North Carolina College, will hold their first contest in their new Hall on the 22nd, Feb. inst. The friends of education, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Contest to take place at 1 o'clock, P. M. First annual address before the Societies by Prof. L. A. Bikle, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In the evening there will be a supper provided by the Students for the purpose of furnishing their Halls.

Tickets to supper 50 cents to be had from the Students.

C. T. BERNHARDT, H. A. RITCHIE, G. E. RITCHIE,	}	Com. of Phil. Society.
J. COOK, A. C. BARRIER, J. E. WELLS.	}	Com. of Cres'. Society.

Mt. Pleasant, Feb. 10, 1860. 34-1t.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FOREWARN ALL PERSONS from trading for a Note of hand given by me ignorantly for about $187, dollars and dated about August 1859, which said Note was made payable to David Barringer, Esq., and as I am informed has been traded by him to one Alexander Miller, and as it was not for a valid consideration I am determined not to pay it.

CHARLES EARNHEART,

Rocks Charles.

February 14, 1860. 34-3t.

STRAW GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS.

FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c., &c.,

FOR SPRING, 1860.

GEO. W. & JEHIAL READ,

50 Warren & 120 Chambers St.,

NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,

Are now receiving from their agent in Europe, and their own factory, a magnificent assortment of the above goods, to which they call the particular attention of first class buyers.

Catalogues containing full description of goods, with prices attached, sent by mail on application.

New York, January 1st, 1860. 51-4apd

MASONIC.

MACKEY'S TEXT BOOK OF MASONIC Jurisprudence, illustrating the written and unwritten laws of Freemasonry. Sent free of postage for $1.50.

Mackey's Book of the Chapter; or Monitorial instructions, in the degrees of Mark, Past and Most Excellent Master, and the Holy Royal Arch. Free of postage for $125.

Address BURKE & STEWART,

Salisbury, N. C.

Feb. 7. 33-tf.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE

RICHEST DIADEM

EVER

Worn by Kings or Emperors.

What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will use more than half her charms Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

New York, April 19, 1858

DR. WOOD:—Dear Sir,—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficatious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,

S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydet."

Welsh Newspaper office, 13 Nassau st.,

April 12, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood:—Dear Sir,—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KILBY.

Prof. Wood—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray: I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $5 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market-st, St. Louis, Missouri.

☞ *And sold by all Good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.*

Feb. 7, 1860. 3m-1y

BOOKS.

BURKE & STEWART ARE PREPARED TO furnish at short notice Colleges, Schools Academies and the public generally with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest prices possible. They always keep on hand a well selected lot of cheap Family Bibles, Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc.

INKS.

Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink. Japan Inks all sizes, Black, Blue and Red; Harrison's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash.

WALL PAPER.

To our already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, we have just received a large lot of the latest patterns, manufactured to order, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, etc., etc.

Orders for anything in their line solicited.—Call and get a catalogue of their Books.

January 24, 1860. 31 tf

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands an officer for collection.—Pay up and save costs. W. MYERS.

Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-tf

SPRING, 1860.

B. B. HOPKINS. ROBT. HULL. THOS. W. ATKINSON

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,

258 BALTIMORE ST.,

BALTIMORE.

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of buyers to the large and attractive stock of

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

which we are now opening. Being determined to offer every advantage to our friends and customers, and desirous to extend the trade of our house and city, we invite buyers who have never looked through our market to call and see us. To cash and prompt dealers, we shall offer superior inducements in prices, as well as in the variety and extent of our stock. Orders sent to us shall be carefully and promptly attended to.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON.

Baltimore, January, 16th, 1860. 33-3mp.

5 Cents Reward and no Thanks.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, near Thomasville, N. C., on the 2d of February, a HOUND BOY named William Henry Harrison Parten. Said boy is about nineteen years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of fair complexion, small dark eyes, and apt to snap them—very quick when excited. Has black bushy hair—is of slow motion—shrugs his shoulders as he walks, and moves one sided.—At times he is very forward and asks many questions and is very conceited. Said boy will make application for work as a coach and buggy smith, though he has not advanced very much in his trade; had on when he left a check hat, an old black cloth frock coat, "hardtimes" pants, and brogan shoes. He had a black cloth traveling sack with red welting.

I hereby notify and forbid any and all persons from employing him, hiring orfeeding him under penalty of the law.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said boy, with no thanks. JOHN KENDALL.

Feb. 4 1860 33-4t.

NOTICE.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AT Wyatt's and get a Catalogue

Of Garden and Flower Seeds.

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Don't fail to call at Wyatt's and get a Catalogue of Garden and Flower Seeds. January 12, 1860. 29-tf.

NORTH CAROLINA

FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE WORKS!

FRECKS & RAEDER, SUCCESSORS TO N. Boyden & Son, will continue to manufacture and keep on hand all Agricultural Implements made heretofore. A full assortment of Plows, Corn-Shellers, Horse-Powers, Thrashers, Thrasher and Separators, Cultivators, Straw and Feed-Cutters, Seed-Sowers, Cider and Sugar Mills. They also manufacture

SHAFTING & MACHINERY

for Grist Mills, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, &c., &c. Iron and Brass Castings, Forgings and Finished Work of every description made to order, and warranted in every respect.

Repairs of every description of Machinery done at short notice.

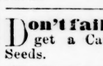
Salisbury, N. C., January 2, 1860. 30-3m.

EAGLE FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

TYRO, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.



THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL giving his undivided attention to the manufacture of his celebrated two and four-horse Threshing Machines and Horse-Powers with or without straw Carriers, which for durability, ease of draft, and speed of work, surpass every other sweep power in the land, being capable of threshing from two to five hundred bushels of wheat per day.

Engine work of every description, mill and factory gear, Circular Saw Mills, Highest Premium Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers and Ploughs, Cultivators, Gold Machinery and all kinds of Castings and machinery made to order at short notice; also, a good supply of all kinds of material, such as Rolled and Hammered Iron, flat and square, from one-fourth to three and a half inches in diameter: Steel of every description, Block Tin, Zinc, and Babbit Metal, for journal bearings, with a splendid supply of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., as cheap as the cheapest.

I also have the Agency for the sale of the Right of Cope's Double Dumping Wagon for Rowan, Davie and Forsyth counties, and the general Agency for the sale of Hussey & Ray's Reaping Machines, Montgomery's Rockaway grain Fan, and Westinghouse's combined Thresher and Winnower, which will thresh and clean 250 to 300 bushels of wheat per day. These Machines may be seen at Holtsburg, N. C. Railroad, or at my shops, and will be furnished at the manufacturers prices with the freights added.

I would here return my thanks to a confiding community for past favors and hope by renewed exertions to merit a continuance of the same.

J. H. THOMPSON,

Eagle Foundry, Tyro, Davidson co., N. C.

Jan. 24, 1860. 31 6m.

Common Schools.

THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF Rowan having instructed the chairman to subscribe for a copy of the "Journal of Education" for each district in the county, the "School Committee" in the different districts are requested to inform me as soon as practicable, the Post Office to which the number for their districts should be sent. As soon as this information is received a copy of the Journal for each district will be ordered.

D. A. DAVIS, Chairman.

Jan. 24. 31 3t.

Exchange Restaurant

ON MAIN STREET,

NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,

IN BEARD'S NEW BRICK BUILDING.

IN THIS RESTAURANT WILL BE FOUND daily Fresh Norfolk Oysters,

Stewed, Chafed, Fried,

or served up in any other way, Ham and Eggs, Wild Game, Coffee &c.

Also will be found at the Bar.

Heidsie,	Brandies,
Anchor,	Whiskeys,
Pale Sherry,	India Ala,
Port,	Scotch Ale,
Maderia,	Brown Stout,
Hock,	Porter,
Claret,	Fresh Cream Ale, &c.,

☞ Billiard and Bagatelle Tables in the Saloon above.

January, 1st. 1860. W. J. MILLS. tf-29.

THE BOYDEN HOUSE, SALISBURY.

THIS superb House is still open for the accommodation of the public. It is complete in all its arrangements, all having reference to the comfort of those who may avail themselves of it, either as a boarding house or as a stopping place. The building is new and elegant, and the rooms large, well finished, and furnished in a very superior style. The Parlors are sumptuously fitted. It was designed as a first class Hotel, in its construction; and all the sub arrangements, management, &c., have reference to that design, even to the minutia of the entire business. The subscriber will be pleased to secure patronage, believing that his experience in the Hotel business will enable him to give satisfaction. He solicits a test, which, by the bye, is the only true way of ascertaining the merits of the House.

An arrangement has been made with Mr. THOMAS E. BROWN for accommodating the Horses, and other stock, of persons stopping here. The good reputation of that gentleman's stable is known to the public.

An omnibus from this Hotel will connect with the Railroad cars regularly.

THOMAS HOWERTON,

Late of Hillsboro', N. C. Proprietor.

Feb. 6th 1860. 38-tf

H. W. RUPP,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

CONCORD, N. C.

HAVING REMOVED TO A NEW AND larger store, opposite HARRIS' Hotel, is better prepared than ever to meet the wants of his former patrons and the public generally.—His stock of Jewelry will compare favorably with any city stock. His personal attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. All work warranted. H. W. R.

Sept. 6, 1859. 11-1y

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION give notice to the public, that the School will be continued under the supervision of Mr. Thomas C. Tuley as Principal and Mr. Joseph Venable as Associate. The high character which these gentlemen sustain as instructors of youth, warrants the Trustees in recommending them to the public as eminently qualified to prepare boys for any American College or University, or for any business in life. The attention of the public has heretofore been called to the excellent accommodations afforded by this eligible location. In regard to such pupils who may wish to enter College, the present design will be to prepare them thoroughly to join the earlier classes. The discipline of the school will be such as to supervise the deportment of the students at all times. Good board can be obtained at Elder R. D. Hart's and Mrs. Worthington's near the College buildings. Those who may prefer to board in the village, will find a number of excellent boarding heuses.

The Mathematical courses in this Institution will embrace both the elementary and advanced branches, together with a course of Natural Philosophy. The course of Classical instruction will be Ancient Languages, Ancient History and Ancient Geography. The instruction in Mathematics will be conducted by the Principal—that in the Classics by Mr. Venable.

The English branches will be such as are usually taught in other Institutions. The rates of tuition will be as follows:

Elementary English - - -	$15.00
Advanced English, - - -	25 00
Classics and higher Mathematics -	30 00

The next session will commence on Monday the 16th of January (inst.)

The Trustees take great pleasure in announcing that, by the action of the Grand Lodge at its last session, the College has been relieved of nearly all the debt hanging over it, and with the assurances from the fraternity of speedily liquidating the small balance due, the Trustees may with confidence assert, that there is now in the way of pecuniary burthen no drawback to the Institution.

Five students will be received into the school free of charge for tuition.

By order of the Board,

R. W. LASSITER, President.

JAMES T. LITTLEJOHN, Sec'y.

Oxford, Jan. 9, 1860. 31-3t

NEWSON'S BAKERY

IN

FULL BLAST AGAIN!

HAVING PROCURED THE SERVICES OF a gentlemen from Salem who is in every respect qualified to satiate the palate desires of the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, I would take this method of making it known. Every kind of Plain and Fancy cakes, Rusks, Tea cakes, Jumbles, Jackson cakes. Washington Cakes, &c., &c., constantly on hand fresh. All grades of Pound cakes, Sponge cakes, Fruit cakes, Silver cakes, White cakes, either plain or iced with the greatest skill and taste, furnished on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. Wedding Parties, Pic-Nics, Tea Parties, &c., &c., furnished at a reasonable discount

BREAD! BREAD!! BREAD!!!

Customers may find Bread regularly on hand at my Bakery.

CANDY! CANDY!! CANDY!!!

As I am prepared to manufacture my own Candy, I will not, from this time, purchase any more New York Candy. The home-made candy is far superior to any made North. I can furnish dealers at a reasonable advance on first cost. My candy will be made of the finest CRUSHED SUGAR, therefore I can insure entire satisfaction.

Also connected with my Bakery customers will find a large assortment of Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Cigars, Tobacco and a large quantity of Toys and Fancy Goods.

I also have the best qualities of Maccabau, Congress, Natchitoches and Rappee Snuff. Also Linton & Woodward's celebrated SCOTCH SNUFFS for dipping, together with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Preserved ginger at $2.00 per jar. A large quantity of Natural Preserves, Brandy Peaches, Brandy Cherries, &c., &c. Give me a call and I will warrant satisfaction. Bargains greater than ever. ARTHUR P. NEWSON.

Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1860. 31-tf.

FROM THE NORTH,

Just Received, 30 barrels Pink Eyed Potatoes for seed and table use.

SPRAGUE BROS.

FROM THE SOUTH,

20 H'ds Molasses and a lot of Prime Rio Coffee, SPRAGUE BROS.

COFFEE! Coffee!! Coffee !! Rio, Laguira, Java and Mocha, a large lot on hand and on the way. For sale low by

Apr. 13—40 SPRAGUE BROS.

JST. RECEIVED and in Store 70 bags Rio, Laguira, Java and Mocha Coffee

SPRAGUE BROTHRS.

LAND PLASTER, for sale by SPRAGUE BROS

FRESH LOT of Rio Coffee, from the Nort and South, Just received by SPRAGUE BROS.

SALT in prime Sacks. Just received by SPRAGUE BROS.

HIDES! HIDES! HIDES!—10,000 Hides wanted by

Sept 20 SPRAGUE BROS

A LOT of W. INDIA SUGAR. Just received by SPRAGUE BROS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FROM LOUISIANA NEW ORLEANS SYRUP, new crop, and New Orleans Sugar.

SPRAGUE BRO.

Jan. 17, 1860. 30-tf

ON HAND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF COFFEE, RIO, MARACABA, JAVA and Mocha. SPRAGUE BRO.

Jan. 17. 30-tf

1000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED BY SPRAGUE BRO.

10,000 lbs. West India, and N. O. Brown Sugars. Also, Crushed and Carified, for sale low by

Apr. 12—40 SPRAGUE BROS.

BOARD OF VALUATION.

THE ROWAN COUNTY BOARD OF VALuation met at the Court-house, on Monday the 9th inst., H. L. Robards, Esq., elected chairman, and Wm. A. Houck, secretary.

Every District was represented, and the Tax Lists returned examined and compared. Alterations made can be seen conspicuously posted in the court-house. The original list is left with each respective magistrate. The Board will meet again on the first Monday of April, when they will take pleasure in considering the claims of all persons having business with them.

Publication ordered by the Board.

WM. A. HOUCK, Sec'y.

Jan. 12, 1860. 30-4t

NEW BOOKS.

THE LATEST AND MOST POPULAR works for sale at Burke & Stewart's Book Store, Salisbury.

Wit and Humor in Paragraphs, $1.00

Foot Falls on the Boundary of Another World, $125.

Adam Bede $1.00

Compensation, or Always a Future, $1.00.

The Rivals, or the Times of Burr and Hamilton, $1.00

Niccoli Dei Lapi, or the Last Days of the Florentine Republic. A very readable book, $1.50.

J. Partin's Life of Jackson.

Jan. 30. 32 tf

At Jenkins' Corner.

JUST RECEIVED, 5 Hhds., W. I. Molasses, 20 Sacks prime Rio Coffee, 6 do Java, 3 do Laguira, 3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar, 10 bbls C. Sugar, 5 bbls Crushed and Powdered Sugar, 10 bbls. A. B. & C. Sugar, 100 sacks Salt, for sale cheap for cash or country produce.

Salisbury, June 14, 1859. J. F. MOOSE. 49—

ALWAYS ON HAND,

TO SELL OR BUY.

BACON, Lard, Butter, Corn-Meal, Flour, Oats, Peas, Eggs, Wheat, Rags, &c. Also, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Rice, Ginger, Almonds, Candy, Rasins, Mackerel, Mullets, Salmon, Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, Bed Cord, Plow lines, Shoe Blacking, Pins, Alum, Salt-petre, &c. for sale cheap.

Terms: Cash or Produce.

J. F. MOOSE.

June 14, 1859. 49—tf.

FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER,

Newbern, N. C.,

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Groceries, (Liquors excepted) Lime, Cement, Land Plaster, Guanoes, &c. &c. They are expecting in a short time several Cargoes of Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Alum, Salt and Sack Salt, West India Fruits, Hides, &c., in return for shipments of Flour, and other N. C. Produce, for which orders are solicited which will be filled on arrival of the vessels at the lowest market prices. They will receive in payment for Groceries, or sell on commission, articles of Produce such as Flour, Dried Fruit, Beeswax, Feathers, Cotton, Yarn, &c.

January 12, 1860. 29-1m.

Glen Anna Female Seminary,

Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C.

This School is on the North Carolina Railroad betwsen Charlotte and Raleigh. The Spring Session of 1860 will commence January 10th.

Terms: Board, washing and fuel, per session of 21 weeks, $35 00 (Lights Extra) English Branches, from $5 to 15.00 Music on the Piano, Melodian or Guitar, 20.00. The Languages and Ornamental Branches 5 00. No charge for Maps, Globes or Musical Instruments. Half to be paid in advance, the remainder at the end of the session. Our course is thorough, both solid and ornamental. The health and good water of Thomasville are not surpassed in the State. This is the cheapest school in the State of its grade. For further information apply to

J. W. THOMAS,

Pres. Board of Trustees.

Jan. 12, 1860. 9t-pd.

PLANTATION AND NEGROES

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES, ON the first of March next, that valuable plantation on which Dr. G. R Johnston last resided, situated one mile from Salisbury on the Mocksville road, containing 186 acres. On said place is a large two story dwelling house, with six rooms, finished in the latest and most improved style; kitchen, smoke house, and a splendid barn and all necessary out buildings. Also, one orchard of superior fruit. The soil is adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats and grass, a quantity of it being bottom land, some of which is a good meadow. The place is in good repair, being well fenced and drained.

Any one wishing to see the place will make it known to me at Feb. court, or in my absence apply to Mr. R. J. West, of Salisbury, who will show the boundaries. Terms easy.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell two likely young boys, a girl, a number one cook, and one old man.

J. D. JOHNSTON, Admr.

of G. R. JOHNSTON, Dec'd.

Jan. 17, 1860. 30-td

SALE OF SLAVES

AS EXECUTOR OF JANE McCOY, I SHALL Sell to the highest bidder, at the Mansion Hotel, in Salisbury, on the 7th, day of February next, being Court week, TWO SLAVES, namely, a boy 9 years and a girl about 6 years old.

Terms made known on day of sale.

WM. ROWZEE, Ex'r.

January 12, 1860. 29-ts.

REAL ESTATE.

WISHING TO CONCENTRATE MY HANDS on one place I propose to sell the Plantation on which I now reside, containing 307 acres. Most of the soil is gray gravel, the remainder a dark loam, equal in fertility to any in Rowan.—Nearly one half of the tract is still in woods, containing a great deal of pine timber right along side the N. C. R. R. There is about 40 ACRES OF BOTTOM LANDS AND MEADOW of first rate quality. The dwelling is well arranged, containing nine rooms, garret and cellar, and also eight fire-places, and is in view of the Yadkin River and N. C. R. R.

The garden and Spring are excellent, and the out buildings, some of which are new, are well arranged and comfortable. The location is quite convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury, and very healthy. The soil is highly adapted to the culture of fine tobacco, cotton, grain, fruits, and garden vegetables.

JNO. A. BRADSHAW.

Dec. 13, 1859. 25-tf

LIVERY STABLE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Opposite the Mount Vernon House.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OCCUPIES the extensive stables opposite the Mount Vernon Heuse, where Travelers and the public generally can

HIRE HORSES AND BUGGIES AT REASONABLE RATES.

Conveyances can be supplied at any time and sent to any part of the country.

The subscriber assures the public that his stock of horses, buggies, &c., are fast and good.

Every care will be taken of animals intrusted to the subscriber, as the entire establishment will receive his personal attendance.

Passengers on either of the trains, stopping in Salisbury will find an Omnibus at the depot, to convey them to any part of town.

M. A. BRINGLE,

Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 30th, 1860. 31-tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CONduct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruction of a thoroughly scientific character. For a circular address the Superintendent.

Nov. 22, 1859. 22-1y

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Protected By Royal Letters Patent.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteries and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a pawerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authsrized agent, will insure a bottle containing 50 pills by return mail.

May 11, 1859. 1w-1y.

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by [illegible] Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

Wholesale Agents.

☞ Sold by Henderson & Enniss and W. H. Wyatt, Salisbury; by J. Reed, Concord; and by Porter and Gorrell, Greensboro', N. C.

BLOOD FOOD

Dr. Bronson, having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physcian of twenty years' practice—as a last resort, conceived the idea of Analyzing the Blood, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this "BLOOD FOOD," from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints of a consumptive tendency, Cough, Cold, Headache Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of appetite or pain in the side, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are suffering from Nervous Debility, or your sleep is broken and disturbed, if your Spirits are Depressed or your Organs relaxed, you will find in this an unfailing remedy, by commencing with ten drops. If your Liver is torpid or diseased in any manner whatever, one or two bottles will be sure to invigorant and bring it into lively and healthful action. In the most inveterate cases of Dyspepsia, the patient can here find the most efficient and grateful relief. A benefit is always experienced after taking only one bottle. In Male or Female complaints and Weaknesses the sufferer, after trying other remedies in vain, may rest assured that a certain cure will result from the use of two or three bottles. The "BLOOD FOOD" is effectual in all cases of Eruptions, Salt Rheum Scrofulas and other like complaints. Pale and emaciated children and adults are immediately benefited by its use. It gives strength to the body and color and beauty to the skin. Physicians of all schools are using it with wonderful success.

For full directions, see circulars. Price $1 per bottle.

Nov. 15. 22-1y

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now recommended to all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

To the temperament of the one it is most beneficial. Individual taking it, and used in small quantities as

FALL 1859.

DRY GOODS.

HOPKINS, HULL, & ATKINSON, BALTIMORE, ask the attention of buyers to their large and elegant stock of **FALL DRY GOODS,** which has been purchased most carefully, and on the best terms. To prompt dealers we shall sell our goods low. We ask buyers who have never examined our stock to call and do so, believing that we can make it to their interest to deal with us; and **to our old friends and customers** we shall offer increased advantages. ORDERS sent to us shall have **special and prompt attention.**

HOPKINS, HULL, & ATKINSON.
258 Baltimore Street,
Baltimore.

August 10th, 1859. 8 6mpd.

DOCTORS' CARDS.

DRS. WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL,

HAVE associated themselves in the PRACTICE of MEDICINE, and offer their PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.

OFFICE.—The same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead.

M. WHITEHEAD. J. A. CALDWELL.

December 1, 1858.

AT **HENDERSON & ENNISS'** new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of **Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.**

Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopea and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.

Salisbury Jan. 18, 1859.

Medical Card.---PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula CURED.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above.

CASES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jamestown, N.C.
Col. Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, "
Archibald P. Carter, Esq., " "
F. Dorsett, Pittsboro', "

A great many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Dr. Clopton's remedies.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Address J. A. CLOPTON,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 30, 1859. 38 1y.

Dr. R. S. BESSENT,

SURGEON DENTIST, SALISBURY, North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by DR. EASON, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.

January 1, 1859. tf

MEDICAL.

DR. A. M. NESBITT is still engaged in the practice of the several branches of his profession. He can be found either at his office opposite the COURT HOUSE, or at the BOYDEN HOUSE, unless absent on professional business.

July 19, 1859. 5:tf

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FLEMING

HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.

January 1, 1859.

W. L. SAUNDERS,

Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,

[illegible] the courts of ROWAN, STAN- [illegible] Counties. Office [illegible] door to

BUSINESS CARDS.

FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
(EXCEPT LIQUORS)
FLOUR, PRODUCE,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEWBERN, N. C.

G. F. FISHER. J. F. FOARD. O. HOOKER.

January 12, 1860. 29-3m.

JOHN FERRY.] R. G. LUMPKIN

H. H. BRINSON,
Of North Carolina,
WITH
J. Ferry & Co.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, RUM, CORDIALS,
Bourbon and Old Rye Whiskey, &c.
ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND TEAS.
No. 51 Light Street, North of Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.

Nov 20-6mpd

GEO. A. WARDER. WM. D. BARRETT

WARDER & BARRETT,
BOTH OF THE LATE FIRM OF
GEO. A. WARDER & CO.,
ESTABLISHED IN 1848.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 266 Baltimore Street,
(opposite Hanover street,)
BALTIMORE,

Would respectfully ask the attention of Merchants to their large and well assorted Stock, embracing every style, quality, and color of
MENS' AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,
Selected Expressly for the Trade.
BY THE CASE OR DOZEN.
All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Aug, 16. 8-12m

MICHAEL BROWN,
Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of **Produce** and to all consignments to be sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.

Feb. 7th, 1859. 31—tf

J. E. MOOSE,
Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to the purchase of all kinds of produce. Also, to all consignments, for this or other markets.

REFERENCE:—D. A. Davis, Cashier, B. B. Roberts and Joel H. Jenkins, Salisbury, N. C.

April 13, 1859.

SPRAGUE BROS.

GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.

AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low. **TERMS CASH.**

C. E. ROBINSON.
Banker and Dealer in Exchange, Salisbury, N. C.

BY permission. I refer to Hon. D. F. Caldwell, J. H. Jenkins, Esq., and Messrs. Brown, Coffin & Mock.

J. J. CHAPLIN,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Dec. 13, 1859 25-1y

THOS. CALLAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF HIS CUSTOMERS and the public to his winter style of goods, and also to his furnishing goods. A fit or no charge.

Dec. 13, 1859. 25-1y

Correspondents Take Notice.

From this date the Mails will close at the time below, precisely.

Northern Mail daily (except Sat.) at 9 P. M.
Southern " " " Sunday) at 3½ "
Statesville " " " Saturday, 9 P. M
Wilkesboro' Tuesday 9 P M
Asheboro', Sunday and Thursday " "
Lincolnton Monday and Thursday, " "
Troy, Saturday, 1 P M.

M. A. SMITH, P. M.

Salisbury, Dec. 27. tf-30.

A FINE lot of Porto Rico Molasses just received by SPRAGUE BROS.

FOR RICHMOND VIA NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

FALL ARRANGEMENT, TWICE A WEEK, UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS—To sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 8 o'clock, P. M., until further notice.

VIRGINIA, Captain J. R. Kelley.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain D. Teal.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Captain Z. Mitchell.

These fine Steamships will sail as above. They are handsomely fitted up for passengers, having saloons on deck—are provided with Francis' Metallic Life Boats, Life Preservers, &c., and no pains or expense spared for the comfort or safety of passengers and the protection of goods. This line offers the quickest, cheapest and most comfortable route for passengers, and is in advance of any other for dispatch and economy for freight to the interior of VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE.

☞ No transhipment by this line.

Passage to Richmond or Petersburg $8, meals included. Passage to Norfolk $6, meals included. THOS. WEBSTER, Jr., Gen. Agt.,
No. 14 North Wharves.

Dec. 13. 1y25

500 NO. 1 LIKELY

SHIPPING NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO BUY IMmediately 100 Likely Negroes between the ages of ten and twenty-five years, for which he will pay the highest Richmond cash prices, ranging as high as from $1200 to $1400 for No 1 men suitable for the South western and New Orleans Markets. He will also pay from $1000 to $1300 for prime No. 1 shipping girls suitable for the same market; and for all other kinds of negroes he will pay corresponding prices.

When not absent on business, he will be found at their office, 2 doors above the Post Office.

☞ All letters, or orders addressed to him at Salisbury, N. C., will receive prompt attention. JACK HALL.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct 25, 1859 16-tf

OUR MOTTO:

Quick Sales and Short Profits!

IN BOYDEN'S GRANITE ROW, OPPOSITE THE ROWAN HOUSE.

THE public generally are invited to call and examine our Splendid Stock of FURNITURE —the Best and Finest in this part of the State. It consists of Bureaus, Centre-tables, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, China Presses, Wardrobes, Bedsteads of every kind, Parlor Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Cane Seats and Windsor Chairs, Children's Chairs, Hat Stands, Wash Stands, &c., in fact, everything in our line, all of which we will sell as cheap as can be bought in the State.

ALSO, a good assortment of Wood Coffins kept on hand, and furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had. We have a fine new Hearse for funeral occasions. Call at the Furniture Store of WILHELM & GORMAN.

SALISBURY, April 27, '59 1y

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation, lying five miles north of Salisbury. It is situated on the

NEW MOCKSVILLE ROAD,

and watered by Deal's Creek and its tributaries. The tract contains 125 acres, 25 of which are as good

BOTTOM LAND

[illegible] be found in Rowan County.

[illegible] shall also sell the tract upon which the Mills are now situated, containing 30 acres. The two tracts will be sold separately or together, to suit the purchaser.

The price is low down and the terms will be made easy.

For further particulars, address JNO. BEARD.

Salisbury, N. C., August 2d, 1859. 6-tf

CALL AND GET A Catalogue

OF GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Just received a fresh and large Supply over three Hundred varieties also **Clover, Timothy, Blue, and Orchard Grass Seeds, Mercer Potatoes, Onion Buttons and Sets, Early Garden Corn.**

W. H. WYATT, Wholesale & Retail Druggist and Apothecary, No. 186 & 188 Main Street Salisbury N. C.

January 12, 1860. 29-3m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

IN times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister, in every possible way, to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give Medical Advice Gratis to all persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a Virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, maltreatment, the effect of drugs, &c., when they apply by letter or otherwise, and, in cases of extreme poverty, to furnish Medicines free of Charge. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approval modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their late Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of the worst forms of Chronic Diseases, and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. They feel confident that their efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to the afflicted.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*

Agust 23, 1859, 1y.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL., awarded to C. Meyer, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

To the Physicians, Farmers, Mechanics, and Merchants of Western North Carolina.

HENDERSON & ENNISS, OPPOSITE the Mansion Hotel, offer a very large and varied assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Oils, &c.—Pure Sperm, Whale, Lamp, and Machinery; Tanner's Oil, from 60 cts to $1 per gallon; Linseed Oil, at manufacturer's prices; Sweet Oil, from $1.45 to $1.75 per gallon; Burning Fluid, Turpentine, Alcohol, and Kerosine Oil, by the gallon or Barrel, very low down for cash.

Varnishes—Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Damar, and Grecian.

Paints, &c.—Pure White Lead in Oil, by the pound or ton, from 8 cts to 10 cts; Snow Zinc, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Paris Green, Burnt and Raw Amber, &c.

A large assortment of PAINT BRUSHES; PUTTY ready for use in bladders and cans; French, English and German PERFUMERY; Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments; Wood's Hair Restorative by the bottle, dozen, gross;

Fresh Congress Water by the bottle or case; Snuff, different kinds, by the jar, bladder or barrel;

Cigars by the thousand;

Tobacco by the plug, pound or box.

☞ Prescriptions put up neatly, carefully, and with dispatch.

☞ List of prices, when desired, sent by mail.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

HENDERSON & ENNISS,
New Brick Building, opposite Mansion Hotel.
Sept. 13, 1859. 12-tf

GRASS SEEDS!

GRASS SEEDS.

NEW CROP AND VERY CHOICE FROM Landreth.

Red Clover Seed,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Orchard Grass,
Herds, "
Timothy "
White Clover,

For sale at HENDERSON & ENNISS'.

January 12, 1860. tf-29.

GARDEN SEEDS!

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Garden Seeds, of all kinds and varieties from Landreth. If you want to be supplied call at HENDERSON & ENNISS'.

January 12, 1860. 29-tf.

WANTED.

25 BUSHELS ONION SETTS ALL PERsons having any will please bring them to HENDERSON & ENNISS' Druggists.

GENUINE TOBACCO SEED.

Just received a lot of choice Virginia Tobacco Seed

For sale at HENDERSON & ENNISS'.

100 GALLS. EXTRA FINE OLIVE OIL, Just received.

100 Galls. Extra Fine Olive Oil, which we will sell to cash buyers at the low price of $1.50 per gallon. For sale at

HENDERSON & ENNISS'
Drug Store, opposite the Mansion Hotel.
Nov 1 19-tf

LEAD AND ZINC BY THE TON AND OILS BY **The Barrel.**

10 TONS WHITE LEAD AND ZINC
40 bbls Tanner's Oil, all grades
20 bbls Linseed Oil
10 " Machinery Oil

All of which we offer on terms to suit purchasers. Call and see, at

Sept 27 HENDERSON ENNISS'.

DR. BAAKEE

TREATS ALL DISEASES.

SPECIAL attention given to all chronic diseases.—Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat, and Lungs; all Skin Diseases of every description successfully treated; Lumbago, Lumbar Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, or Convulsions, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhœa. The very worst cases of Piles cured in a short time; also of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. There are many diseases incidental to women and children which are treated with distinguished success. All particulars will be given by letter. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing **Cancers, old Sores, or Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Fistula** of every description, **Scald Head, Worn, Polypus of the Nose,** Or in any other part of the body, **Tumors,** and **Swellings** of every description, and without the use of the knife, or any surgical instruments. These last named diseases cannot be cured by correspondence; therefore all such patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

Doctor Baakee has made a new discovery of a "Fluid," that will produce absorption of the "Cataract," and restore permanent vision to the Eye, without resort to the knife. All diseases of the

Eyes and Ears

Are successfully treated without the use of the knife or needle. Dr. Baakee has constantly on hand at his office a very extensive assortment of beautiful

ARTIFICIAL EYES AND TYMPANUMS, OR EAR DRUMS,

which are suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. Ear Trumpets of every description; also every variety of artificial articles known in the world—a large assortment of beautiful and durable

Artificial Hands,

with the Arm and Elbow Attachment; Artificial Feet, with the Ankle, Leg, and Knee Joint attachment.

These articles are perfectly natural, and adapted for either sex, and can be sent by express to any part of the world. All kinds of Trusses for Hernia or Rupture of every description, for either sex, and Trusses particularly adapted for females in a weak condition, also for those with Prolapsus Uteri.

Doctor Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful physicians and surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in every principal city of the world.

All letters directed to Dr. Baakee must contain ten cents, to pay postage and incidental expenses. All Chronic Diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, which will require his personal supervision.

☞ Office Hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DOCTOR BAAKEE,
Office, 704 Broadway, a few Doors above Fourth street, New York City.

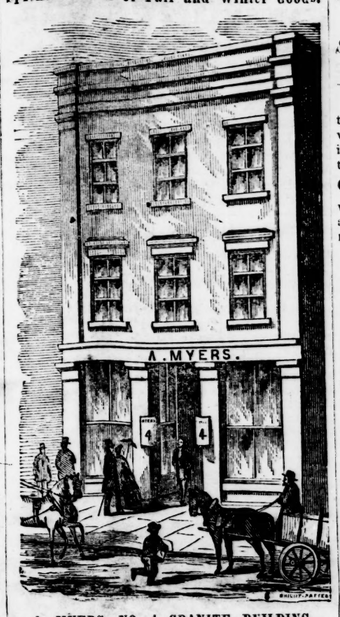
Jan. 1, 1860. 29-1y.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars!

60,000 Cigars at wholesale or retail at the Post-Office. [my17] M. A. SMITH.

Salisbury, October 10, 1859.

Splendid Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.



A. MYERS, NO. 4 GRANITE BUILDING,

HAS ALREADY OPENED AND WILL CONtinue to add all through the season to his large and most varied assortment of

Staple and Fancy Good

which it has always been his good fortune to offer. He will attempt no detail of his supply. Suffice it to say, that in

ELEGANT SILKS AND SILK ROBES,

some surpassing(y beautiful,) every description of Worsted and other Dress Goods, Ladies can rely upon getting the most Fashionable at his Store, as he is constantly receiving, by Express, the latest and newest styles of the season.

It is useless for him to enumerate his stock of **EMBROIDERIES,** as, in that Department, he has a State reputation of keeping a Magnificent Stock, among which may be found many novelties. As to Cloaks and Shawls, may be found the latest and newest Styles, which cannot be surpassed.

In furnishing Goods for Farmers, Laborers, and Servants, he can exhibit a Stock not inferior to any in the State, such as Linens, Shirtings, Damasks, Towelings, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, Satinets, Osnaburgs, Brown and Bleached Goods, Blankets, Hats, Caps, ready-made Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the very LOWEST RATES.

A. MYERS,
No. 4 Granite Building, Salisbury, N. C.
Oct 11 16-tf

1859. Salisbury, Sept. 20. 1859.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

A. MYERS, NO. 4 GRANITE BUILDING, respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his late arrivals of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of all styles and qualities generally kept in a first class Dry Goods House, and will receive additional supplies all through the season, so that he will be able to offer such inducements to his customers as will not fail to please. In Ladies' Dress Goods Department, the Styles and Fabrics are very new and attractive; and the variety is greater than that of any former season.

A. MYERS,
No. 4 Granite Building, Salisbury, N. C.
Sept 20 13-tf

Water-Proof Seamless Clothing.

A NEW ARTICLE IN THE WAY OF CLOTHing—**COATS MADE WITHOUT A SEAM**—such as are used in the army and navy of our country, and are considered the best and most durable clothing worn; also gentlemen's cloth **LEGGINS AND GAITERS,** may be seen at A MYERS',
Oct 11-16-tf No. 4 Granite Row.

DECEMBER 13, 1859.

A. MYERS

From this date will offer his entire stock of

DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY GOODS, &c.,

at greatly reduced prices, as I am determined to reduce my Stock much lower than usual before the opening of the Spring trade. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to reduce my Stock.

TO THE LADIES!

I will offer Fancy Dress Silks at N. York cost.
" " " " Silk Robes " " " "
" " " " Delains " " " "

and all other Ladies' Dress Goods. Embroideries, Laces, Edgings, Inserting, Ribbons, Cloks, Shawls, &c., &c. For Styles, price, quality and elegance my entire stock cannot be excelled.

THE GENTLEMEN

Will find my stock of Clothes, Cassimers, Vestings, full and at prices that cannot fail to please. I am determined to reduce my stock. Call and see me.

A. MYERS,
No. 4 Granite Building.
Dec. 13. 25-tf

New Family Grocery Store,
IN SALISBURY, N. C.

A New Establishment and an Entirely New Stock,

AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

BEARD & BROTHER

TAKE pleasure in notifying their friends and the public generally, that, having taken the spacious room first door above the Messrs. Jones' Hardware Store, they have just opened a large supply of every article usually kept in a family grocery Store; and of which they offer remarkably **Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.**

They have constantly on hand a large Stock of choice Groceries, intending always to keep a sufficient supply of those of the very finest quality, which they are determined to sell at very short profits. In their selection, besides country produce and many other articles of daily consumption, the following may always be found:

Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Rice,
PEPPER, GINGER SPICES,
Crackers, Raisins, Pickles,
BACON, LARD, FISH,
CANVASSED HAMS,
Mustard, Sardines, Vinegar.
SODA, No. 1 MACKEREL, PICKLED SALMON,
Soap, Starch, Candles, Blacking,
INDIGO, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, CAPS,
Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

They will always hold themselves ready to pay the highest prices for merchantable country produce of all kinds; and, as they intend to trade with as much liberality as the markets will permit, they respectfully invite all to give them a call.

J. B. & L. H. BEARD.
Salisbury, April 4, 1859. 39 tf.

LEATHER.

A very superior lot of **Upper Leather and Calf Skins,** for sale by
ma 11 BEARD & BROTHER

Liquors, Wines, Segars, &c., of the choicest Brands, constantly on hand, and for sale by BEARD & BROTHER.

HIDES.

THE highest market price paid in Cash for **Green and Dry Hides.** Apply to
ma 11 BEARD & BROTHER.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.

INCLUDING SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Choice Dried Beef, Choice Dairy Cheese, &c., &c.
Sept 20 SPRAGUE BROS.

ANOTHR GRAND OPENING
AT McNEELY & YOUNG'S!

Fall and Winter Goods!

Still Ahead of Every Body! Greater Attractions than Ever!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A VERY large and splendid stock of Goods, adapted to this section of country, to which we invite the attention of all persons buying goods in this market. We would particularly invite the ladies to call and examine

OUR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

which are really magnificent, and are going off at remarkably low prices. Below we enumerate a portion of our stock:

Dress Silks, French and English Merinos
Do. De Lains, plain and fancy
Peplins, Bombazines, Alpacas
French, English and American Prints
A very large stock of Lace and Embroideries
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c
Our stock of Cloths, Cassimers, Jeans
Satinets, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels
Domestics, Ginghams, Bed & Negro Blankets

beyond competition as regards quantity, quality, and prices

Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls, in great variety, at very low prices

We have about

99 Cases of Boots and Shoes,

which we promise to sell to all who give them a FAIR examination. Our

DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS

at $1.25 surpass any thing ever offered in Salisbury.

Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Flats and Bonnets, of all sorts, sizes and prices

Drugs, Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

Nails, Woodware, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Rope, Bagging, Crockery and Queensware, and a full stock of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Salt. Shot, Powder, and Lead.

We adhere to our Original Motto:

POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS, AND SMALL PROFITS.

We beg leave to return our most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and hope by strict attention to business and low prices, to merit a continuance of the same.

We are still **at the old stand on the corner,** opposite the Mansion Hotel.

Call and examine our stock, and we will convince you that we have more goods and sell them at lower prices than any house in Salisbury. McNEELY & YOUNG.

Sept 27, 1859 14-tf

LEATHER.—2000 lbs. Hemlock Sole Leather.
10 Doz. Erench and city make Calf Skins.
15 " Binding and Lining " "
At McNEELY & YOUNG'S.
Sept 27 14-tf

GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Fine French Yoke Shirts
Merino Shirts and Drawers
Cravats, Scarfs, and Collars
Handkerchiefs, Gents Shawls and traveling Blankets, in endless variety, at
Sept 27 14-tf McNEELY & YOUNG'S.

TAKE NOTICE,
AND
'Govern Yourselves Accordingly.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

New Dry Goods & Grocery Store,
IN SALISBURY.

A VERY LARGE, CAREFULLY SELECted, and cheaply purchased stock of **Groceries, dry Goods, &c., &c.,** consisting, in part, of the following, viz.:

300 Seamless Sacks Salt
300 do. Prime Rio Coffee
50 Hhds. N. O., Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugars
30 Bbls. Pulverized Sugar
50 do. Coffee Sugars
30 do. Crushed Sugars
15 Hhds. Cardenas, Muscovido, Clade, Cuba & Porto Rico Molasses
25 do. No. 1 N. O. Syrup.

Embracing also a full and complete assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Of every description, consisting of
Pickles, Sauces, Sardines
Fish, Cheese, Rice, Soap
Candles, Soda Biscuits
Pepper, Spices, Ginger
Mustard, Raisins, Currants
Cinnamon, Vermicelli
Macarroni, Starch
Y. Hyson & Oolong Teas,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

THE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
SADDLERY, HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

In this Establishment are worthy the attention of the citizens of Rowan and the surrounding Counties; for they constitute the most **Complete and Perfect Stock** ever brought to this market, with a full and complete assortment of **Sole Leather,** and many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!

Poor Richard says, "A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling;" therefore call early and satisfy yourselves in regard to prices, as it is no trouble to show Goods at the New Establishment of S. FRANKFORD.
October, 1859. 19-tf.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF SOLE **Leather** which will be sold low, by
19-tf. S. FRANKFORD.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!! HOOP Skirts!!! at astonishingly low prices, at the store of S. FRANKFORD.
19-tf.

AGAIN IN BUSINESS!

Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH.

E. & A. MURPHY

HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK STORE

(NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE)

an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as follows:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Drugs, Crockery Ware, Hardware,

and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate, (but not to show,) to all of which they respectfully solicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties. Our goods were bought exclusively for cash, consequently we are enabled TO SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict attention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely what they are, and giving honest measures and weights, to secure a part of the public patronage.

ROBERT MURPHY.
ANDREW MURPHY.

MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the nimble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling.

Salisbury, Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES.—We are the only authorized agents for the sale of the above make of Sewing Machines for Rowan county. Any and all persons in want, will please call and see the Machines in operation. We can furnish any style made by Grover & Baker, and at the same prices as are charged at the factory, with freight added.

R. & A. MURPHY.
Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.—I offer for sale **276 Acres** of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Cane Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4½ miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms:—A credit will be given of One and Two Years.

Apply to me, or to R. A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury

A. H. CALDWELL.
Jan. 10, 185 . 3?—tf

BROW, COFFIN & MOCK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS
SALISBURY, N. C.

1859. FALL TRADE. 1859.

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE TO AN nounce to our friends and the public that we are now in receipt of the largest and best selected stock of GOODS that we have ever offered to trade.

In our stock may be found the most elegant assortment of all kinds of **Ladies' Dress Goods,** Embroideries Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS,

Satinets, Jeans, Kerseys, Blankets, Flannels, Linseys, Domestics, &c.

We have for our Fall and Winter sales about ONE HUNDRED CASES of **BOOTS & SHOES,** of all descriptions, bought of the manufacturers, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to command the attention of buyers.

Our stock of Fall and Winter **CLOTHING** is full and complete, having all the latest styles and best makes. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

A large assortment of all grades of **HATS,** of the best styles and latest fashions.

BONNETS, FLATS, &c.

Elegant assortment of Ladies' Cloth and Velvet CLOAKS, SHAWLS of all descriptions. All of the latest styles.

Our stock is entirely too large to enumerate articles in full and have merely called the attention of the public to the leading grades of our Goods.

We offer variety, styles, quality, and prices that cannot be surpassed.

MERCHANTS BUYING GOODS in our market this season, are invited to call and examine our stock of Goods before buying elsewhere, as we can offer a better selection of Goods than can be found in our market, and at prices that cannot be excelled.

We take pleasure in returning our thanks to our friends and the public for their very liberal patronage, and hope to receive a continuance of the same.

Sept 20, 1859. 13-tf

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE,

Formerly known as the Veranda Hotel, situated at the Depot,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS establishment has been opened for the entertainment of the public. It is now thoroughly repaired and improved in all respects, and is every way better suited to the comfort of the Public than heretofore. The chambers are furnished anew throughout, and have the best quality of Bedding. The culinary Department is under the management of a proficient Caterer. The table will always be supplied with the **BEST** that this and other markets afford.

The Proprietor will devote his whole time to the management of the House and feels confident that, with his facilities, every thing that can will be done, to add to the comfort of his Guests.

S. BENJAMIN.
July 26, 1858. 6 tf.

OYSTERS

OYSTERS!

Stewed, Chafed, Fried, Scalloped, Roasted, or served up in any way desired, daily and nightly, at the MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.

S. BENJAMIN.
Salisbury, N C., Nov. 15th, 1859.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his **TABLE,** and every comfort is provided in his **ROOMS.**

His **STABLES** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **OMNIBUS** runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.
Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1853. tf—28

R. MELVIN'S

IMPROVED GIFT BOOK STORE, BULLETIN BUILDING, 112 SOUTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia. The proprietor respectfully announces to the people of the United States, that he has just issued a new classified Catalogue, containing over 1300 volumes, *including every respectable department of Literature.* And also, an extensive list of VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS, to be presented to purchasers of books.

The first-class reputation which this establishment has acquired, is the result of strict integrity and close attention to business, and persons who desire to be *fairly* dealt with, and to receive *prompt* returns, are assured that the future shall maintain the credit of the past and present.

The quality of my Gifts, and the liberality of their distribution, are unequalled.

My TERMS to AGENTS *are superior to any ever before offered.* And by abundant means and peculiar advantages in the trade, I am enabled to perform to the letter all that I promise.—AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Catalogues, Posters, Private Circulars, &c., sent free, on application.

Send for a Catalogue.

Address R. MELVIN, Bulletin Building,
112 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—Persons wishing to act as Agents, will find it especially to their advantage to address me immediately for particulars.

Oct 4, 1859 15-6m.

"GET THE BEST."

GOOD, WELL-MADE, AND PROPERLY adjusted

PIANO FORTES

are very scarce. We have been selling "NONE BUT THE BEST" for the last twenty-odd years, and no responsible house can possibly offer safer or better inducements.

The most important and valuable improvements have been lately effected in these instruments, which, as

"MORE HOME TESTIMONY"

declares, (see Press, Sept. 27, 1859,) "will cause them to take the place of the more costly and cumbersome Grand Piano, as it has never been our good fortune to hear so much power combined with such delicacy of intonation."

E. P. NASH & CO.,
Oct 25 18-tf Petersburg, Va.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING

IN THE FANCY GOODS LINE, OR ANY kind of Confectionary, come to NEWSON, and he can supply your wants.

Oct 4 15-tf

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY!

for the benefit of the
MONTICELLO UNION ACADEMY,
OF JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA
Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature!
25,828 PRIZES.

More than ONE PRIZE to every TWO Tickets.
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.
CAPITAL PRIZE. $60,000!!
Tickets only $10.
Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.
To be Drawn each Saturday in Feb. 1860.
In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 57, to be drawn Feb. 4, 1860.
Class 5 , to be drawn Feb. 11.
Class 59, to be drawn Feb. 18.
Class 60, to be drawn Feb. 25.

MAGNIFICIENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$60,000	is	$60,000
1 "	20,000	is	20,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
1 "	5,000	is	5,000
1 "	4,000	is	4,00
1 "	3,000	is	3,000
1 "	2,000	is	2,000
1 "	1,500	is	1,500
1 "	1,100	is	1,100
5 Prizes of	1,000	are	5000
10 "	500	are	5,000
2 "	400	are	800
2 "	300	are	600
2 "	200	are	400
50 "	150	are	7,500
100 "	100	are	10,000
100 "	95	are	9,500
100 "	85